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Vol. CCVI, No. 2682
JULY 7, 1951

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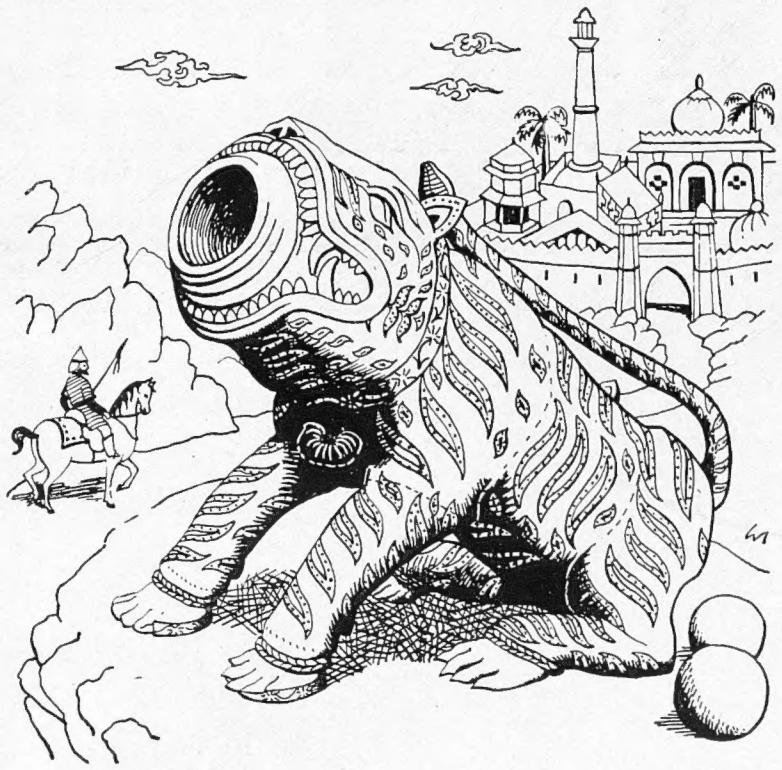

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ICI

Volume CCVI No. 2682 The SPHERE, London, July 7, 1951

The SPHERE
WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED "THE GRAPHIC"
THE EMPIRE'S ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

BARGE-RACING ON THAMES AND MEDWAY—COMPETITORS GETTING UNDER WAY DURING LAST SATURDAY'S RACE, THE COURSE LYING FROM GILLINGHAM, ROUND THE NORE FORTS, AND BACK TO GILLINGHAM, PASSING TO THE SOUTH OF THE FOLLY BEACON : This sailing match, organised by the Marina Club, was held in brilliant sunshine. Out in the Estuary, between Sheppey and Shoeburyness, there was a fair wind to help the competitors on their way.

About twenty barges in the bowsprit, staysail and small-barge yacht classes took part in the Marina Club's races on Thames and Medway last Saturday. It was a magnificent sight as the barges set out from Gillingham among the Medway islands, sped past the Stoke Saltings, and made for the Thames Estuary via the narrows between the Isles of Grain and Sheppey. With a fair wind to fill their sails, the barges made for the Nore Forts, and then turned for home. There was one mishap during the race, when Miss Josephine Duttson, daughter of the owner of *Iota*, crushed her fingers in a winch while giving a helping hand on deck. Miss Duttson was swiftly taken aboard a launch and rushed to hospital. The *Iota* continued the race.

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A LONDON NEWSLETTER

INGRAM HOUSE, 195-198 STRAND, W.C.2

Test of Sincerity.—Almost on every recent occasion when Russia has proposed a plan or a conference to explore the possibilities of peace or understanding between West and East, the West, under the lead of America, has dismissed the proposal as a palpable trick, a mere bluff, a propaganda move in the cold war. Such a reception is excusable as "reasonable irritation" and deep-rooted cynicism. For every time the West has proposed (and patiently endured) a conference to the same end with Russia, Russia has blocked and hamstrung progress by every means in her power. Nevertheless, the luxury of reasonable irritation is too expensive to be enjoyed in times as austere as these. Deep-rooted cynicism never yet raised a row of beans. The watching world wants peace, and, being less than half-educated, reads only headlines and takes the protagonists at their face-value and judges them on their latest spoken utterances and at the foot of the letter. Of late America has repeated unequivocally that she is always open to negotiate about a truce in Korea and longs for the opportunity to end a war which benefits no one. And now Russia, apparently officially, proposes it and seems hopefully to assume that the South and North Koreans will be agreeable to the plan. It is not yet clear whether Communist China will join in. Russia apparently will remain outside. No doubt there will be conditions, the agenda will be troublesome, the result, if any, is likely to be disappointing. How many futile hours were spent over the Deputies' efforts to agree on an agenda for the Four Powers Conference? It does appear at first sight that this proposal by Russia is worth, for once, a civil answer and an *assumption* of belief in its sincerity. And for once it seems the Western Powers have adopted that preliminary attitude. Events may have made even Stalin change his tune. The gesture faded out. What footnotes shall we add?

1. It is not always countries behind the Iron Curtain which hold up world peace by reckless national ambitions. Half a loaf is better than a quarter-loaf.
2. In the truly "democratic" countries (if any) is public opinion as potent as Lord Henderson averred? Domestic example: a majority in England has long disliked paying £6 a ton for chalk and slate under the name of coal or anthracite. And said so. But it still pays.
3. A "gallup" poll of the world's population (nobody denies) would produce a large majority vote for peace on earth and the abolition of war at almost any price.
4. No doubt Lord Darnley's motion was merely silly, but not so darned silly as our democratic civilisation over which the gods on Olympus have ruptured themselves laughing.

THE TSHEKEDI CASE—THE BANISHMENT OF THE BAMANGWATO CHIEF IS AGAIN DISCUSSED IN THE COMMONS: Accompanied by the Rev. Michael Scott and Miss Mary Benson, Tshekedi is seen entering the House to hear his past and future debated. A joint Liberal-Conservative motion urging the withdrawal of the order banishing Tshekedi Khama from the Bamangwato territory of Bechuanaland was defeated in the House of Commons last week by a Government majority of twenty-one. During the debate, Mr. Gordon-Walker, Secretary for Commonwealth Relations, announced that the Government was prepared to invite the Bamangwato tribe to hold a further meeting and decide whether Tshekedi should return. Mr. Clement Davies, the Liberal leader, said that Tshekedi had been banished from his home and his people without any charge and without trial, yet he was a man who had guided and administered the affairs of his people to the admiration of all with whom he came into contact. In his reply Mr. Gordon-Walker denied he had made charges against Tshekedi's good name and reputation. But the tribe did not want him back, and were frightened that if he returned to a position of power he would revenge himself upon them. On the same issue the Government was defeated in the Lords.

Two Foreign Secretaries.—The sincerity, honesty and bulldog courage of Ernest Bevin beaconed in his face and never needed advertisement. Parliament and the Press co-operated to label him one of our greatest Foreign Secretaries. That must have surprised anyone who assumed that a Foreign Secretary is judged by results. But in England, in truth, a statesman is not judged as a bricklayer is judged, or, for that matter, an artist or author. If it were so, the reputations of Fox and Disraeli would be among the curiosities of politics. No, an English statesman is apparently ranked in history on his personal character. Mr. Morrison, who follows Mr. Bevin, has clearly a harder task than Mr. Bevin to achieve his niche in history among our greatest statesmen. I doubt not that he has honesty, sincerity and courage, and he has far more adroitness than his predecessor at the Foreign Office. But the prime qualities are not "so mixed in him" that every Englishman recognises him at once as a Great (and typical) Englishman, and therefore a great statesman. And to tell the truth, in the hard task before him, he has made, by general agreement, a damnably bad start. But it is true to say that, for one reason or another, the diplomatic achievements of British statesmen since 1945 have not enhanced the grandeur of England or strengthened the influence of the Empire. So perhaps some lucky chance or stroke may retrieve Mr. Morrison's shocking bad start and afford him his niche without the necessity to qualify as a Great Englishman.

Peace and Democracy.—Lord Darnley in the Lords invited our Government to sponsor a call to the peoples of all nations, irrespective of class and colour and politics, to unite in friendliness to abolish war . . . and "he moved for papers." He is not the first man to put forward a simple common-sense proposal whose very simplicity robs it of sense. Lord Blackford gave instances of why it "wouldn't do." Lord Henderson for the Government rejected the motion. "Democracy" behind the Iron Curtain did not suffer public opinion to be "the potent force which it is in free countries." The "papers" moved for were not supplied.

Blood Sports Whitewashed.—The report of the Committee set up some time back under the chairmanship of Mr. Scott Henderson, K.C., has been published, and quite convincingly it whitewashes "blood sports." Not for some time to come need we listen again to those tiring efforts to counter the propaganda of the anti-blood-sport societies, which in recent years have blared out during sporting gatherings, and usually failed lamentably in their objective. Nature is damnably cruel. The life of a spider is one long terror and agony. The life of a rabbit, apart from gin and gun, is short and far from sweet. The life of a man is very seldom free from fear and pain and misery. In competition with Nature, man in his recreations and needs, as joint master of the animal creation, comes out second best as a sadistic tyrant. He is at his best (or worst) with the gin trap, and the syndicate sportsman who doesn't think he can shoot "but would rather like to try." The gin trap must positively be abolished, and I could wish that the really bad shot would earlier acknowledge defeat and take to golf or toxophily. For the bad shot humiliates his fellows and humanity. This Committee received anonymously and otherwise, and examined, every argument and a mass of unproven evidence in favour of the abolition of hunting, shooting and coursing. But even coursing was acquitted of *major* cruelty set beside Nature's sporting devices. In short, hunting, shooting and coursing have nothing much to fear from anti-blood sport leagues for a few years more. Economic and social conditions may put paid to all these sports in very quick time, but not just yet minority public opinion winning over Parliament or governments.

Festival Gardens Unlimited.—It is impossible that Mr. Stokes can have enjoyed his brief drawn-up *in re* Festival Gardens. He did his best with an unconvincing bad-luck story, and he admitted every kind of frailty. It may be that Festival Gardens will get back some of the taxpayers' money poured out upon the work. I am not going to condemn what may give innocent pleasure to millions. Two thoughts occur to me who have of late years often been irritated by Socialist references to the "bad old days" and to the wicked Edwardians. What would an Edwardian Chancellor of the Exchequer have thought of the easy financing of Festival Gardens? In those bad old days the writing-off of £100 of taxpayers' money as a dead loss was a matter of gravity and of searching inquisition. In those days the pledge of a Minister was as sacred as it was carefully framed. Unless I am wrong, the grounds on which Festival Gardens Limited have done their work were largely public property. Now it looks as if Parliament might easily decide to keep the gardens as permanent Battersea Park features. Truly, public spending and official pledge are phrases which to-day bear meanings which to the Edwardians of the bad old days would have appeared incredible and shameful.

In Other Words.—I hoped that I should not read the headline: "Archbishop approves of cash-betting offices." (But I did.) The Primate is not an advocate of gambling as a recreation but he is an advocate of laws and regulations capable of enforcement and control—which the laws now governing street betting are not. The Primate is a realist. I hoped I should not read the headline: "Lord Chief Justice upholds police right to inspect identity cards." (But I did.) The Lord Chief Justice and a majority of seven judges, while negativing the plea that the emergency which created the identity card was over, did most unequivocally discourage demands by policemen to inspect identity cards in minor breaches of traffic regulations and by-laws, and urged magistrates in cases of refusal (of that nature) to grant the defendant an absolute discharge (which, of course, is not the same thing as an acquittal). The Home Secretary was very quick in re-instructing the Metropolitan police on those lines. In the provinces I think we shall now suffer less from young constables on their dignity "throwing a leg" and acting tyrannically, and that will be a GOOD THING. I hoped not to read the headline: "South Koreans refuse truce." (But I did.) I think it was unwise and premature to announce that as a *fait accompli*, and more recent developments seem to confirm it. Headlines even in sober journals do not always tell the whole truth, sometimes very little of it. All writers agree in the difficulty of précis-writing.

THE OLD STAGER

"WITH BEST WISHES"

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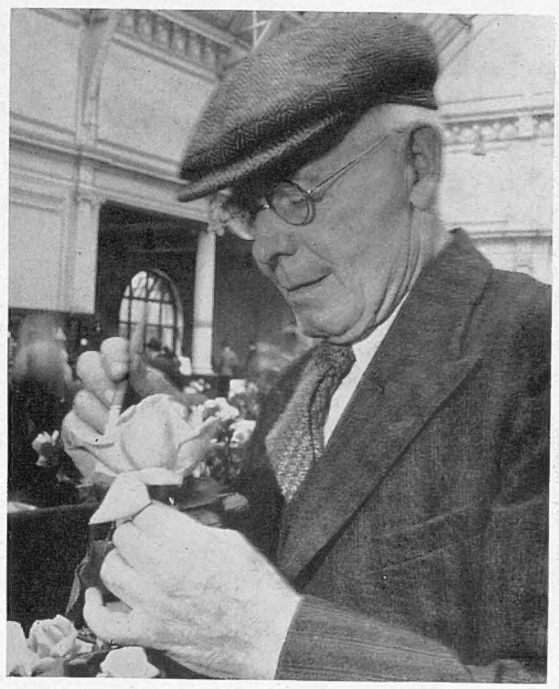


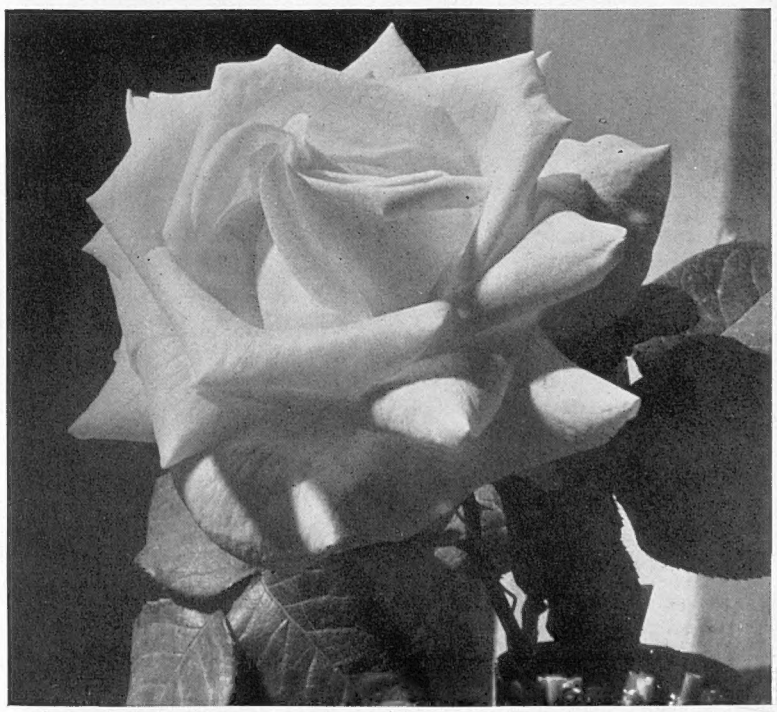
ROSE-GROWERS COME TO TOWN—THREE OF THE EXHIBITORS AT THE TWO-DAY SUMMER SHOW ORGANISED BY THE NATIONAL ROSE SOCIETY : *Left*—Eighty-three-year-old Mr. John Hines, of Eltham Park, S.E., who started exhibiting at the age of sixteen, prepares his exhibits for the two-day show at the Horticultural Hall, Westminster. *Centre*—Mrs. M. E. Barton, of Colchester, Essex, uses a soft brush to prepare one of her blooms for the show. *Right*—Mr. P. W. Jakeman, of Royston, Hertfordshire, who, by profession, is groundsman at one of the county's aerodromes, prepares his rose for the judge's inspection. The Silver-Gilt Medal for the best rose shown by an amateur was won by Mr. W. J. Burkey, of Grays, Essex, with his "Sam McGredy." The award is reserved for those who have never previously won a first prize at one of the Society's shows. Mr. A. Norman Rogers, of St. Leonards-on-Sea, who won the championship for the highest aggregate points in selective amateur classes, and the Edward Mawley Cup for twelve distinct varieties, said: "You have got to attend to rose-trees like children." The best rose in the nurseryman's classes was shown by Messrs. Frank Cant and Co.

THE GLORY OF THE ENGLISH ROSE

At the Two-Day London Show
Organised by the National Rose Society

ROSES FOR THE DINNER-TABLE : This arrangement of roses won a prize for Mrs. F. E. Barker, of Colchester. The Queen Alexandra Memorial Trophy for the best table arrangement was won by Mrs. H. G. Clacy, of Reigate.

A CREAMY ROSE WRAPPED IN COTTON-WOOL : This rose was disqualified by the judges as its exhibitor, Mr. W. G. Skinner, of West Wickham, Kent, had infringed the Society's rules by using protective cotton-wool.

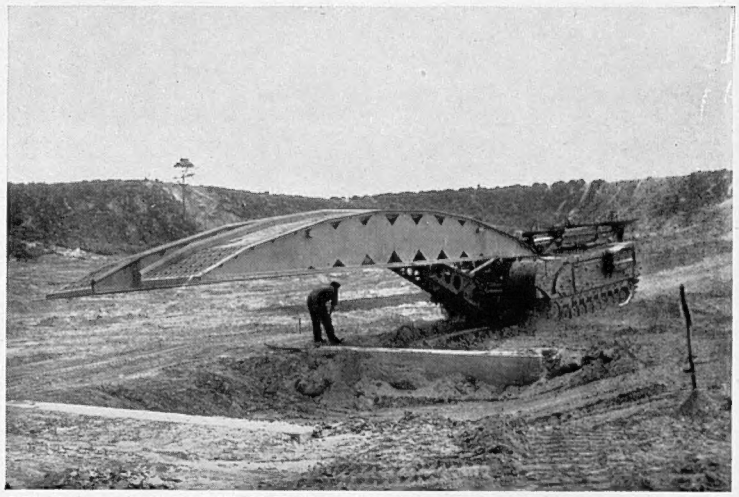


TWO OF THE WINNING EXHIBITS AT THE ROSE SHOW : *Left*—Mr. W. J. Burkey's "Sam McGredy" biscuit-coloured rose which was awarded the Silver-Gilt Medal. The rose measured some 8 ins. in diameter. *Right*—A beautiful display of twelve special blooms which won first prize for Mr. Norman Rogers, of St. Leonards-on-Sea. This year marked a record number of entries from amateurs and a revival of some roses after years of neglect. The Rose Society's first show was held in 1877.

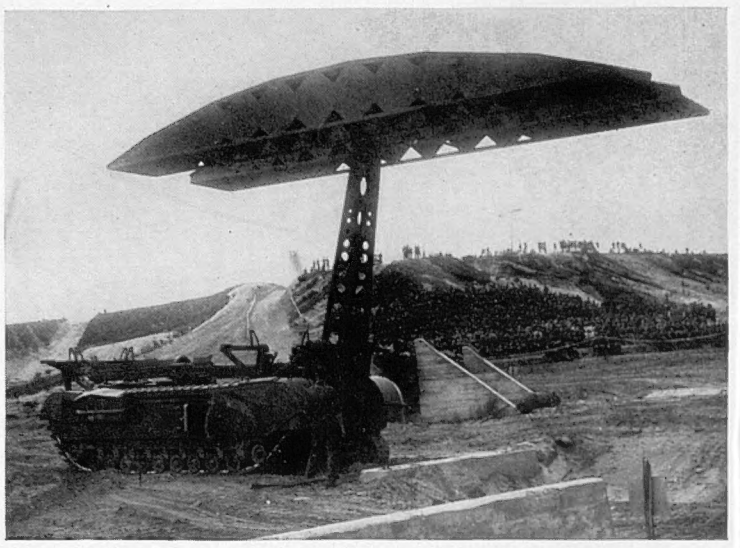
THE TANKS "RUN WILD"

IN A DEMONSTRATION OF ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES IN DORSET

THE SEARING FLAMES OF WAR : One of the most terrifying weapons of warfare, the flame-thrower, in action during the demonstration of armoured fighting vehicles at the R.A.C. training centre, Bovington, Dorset. Flame-throwers have been widely used in the Korean fighting.



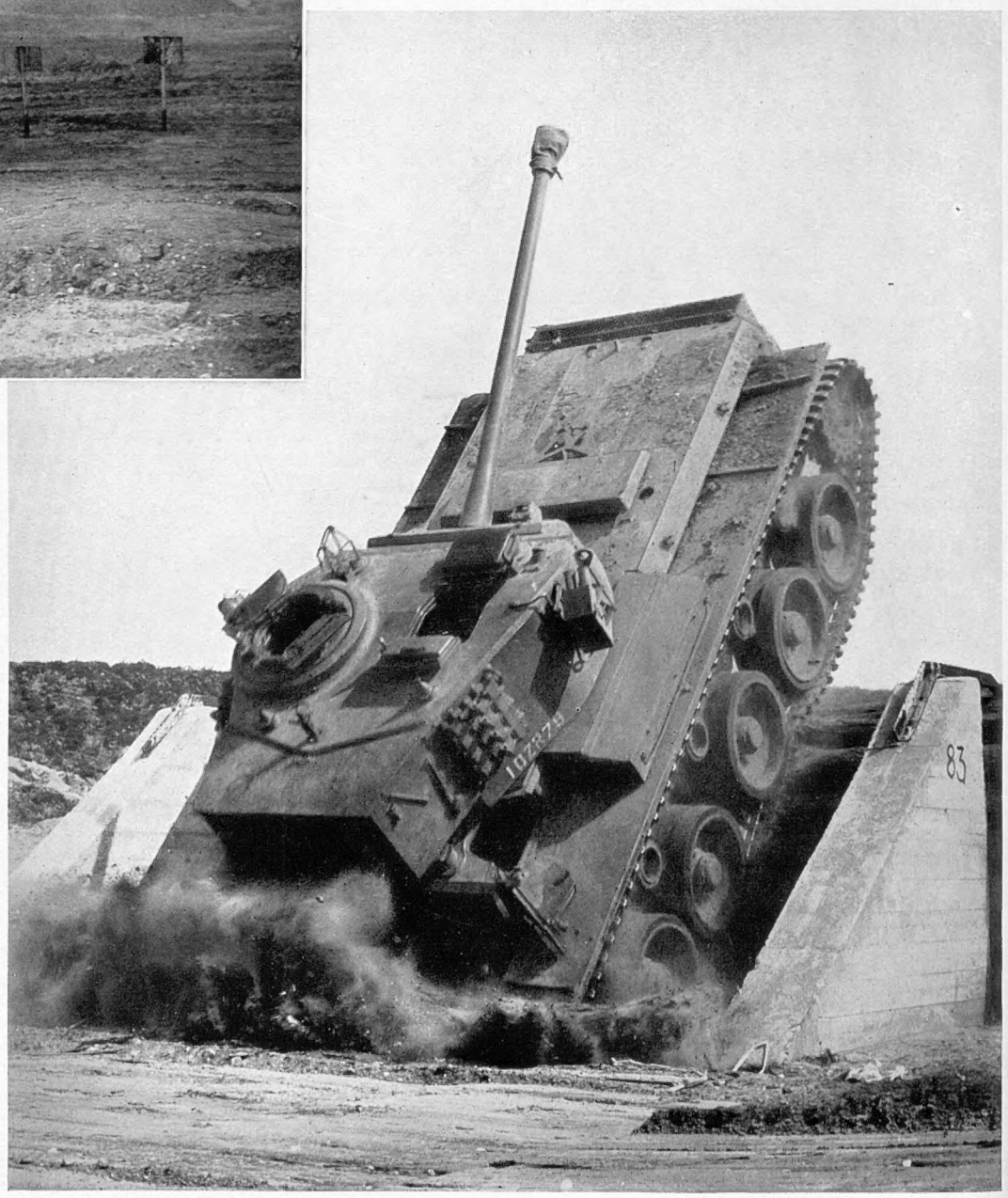
LAYING A DOUBLE-SPAN BRIDGE : This 38-ton Churchill "scissors" tank, seen at the demonstration at Bovington, was first used in 1944. This type of vehicle, which has been used in Korea, can carry all R.A.C. equipment.



THE BRIDGE POISED, BEFORE LAYING : Held high on the hydraulic arm of a Churchill bridge-laying tank, this twin-span bridge is about to be laid across a gap. The vehicle can span small rivers or canals up to 22 ft. wide.

MECHANISED "ATHLETICS" AT BOVINGTON : This Cromwell tank, which seems to be taking off on a solo flight, leaped 3 ft. through the air in the demonstration by fighting vehicles of obstacle crossing at the R.A.C. Centre. Many of the vehicles on show have been used against the Red Armies during the Korean war.

A GREAT WAR VETERAN ON PARADE : This British Mark 5 tank, which fought in the first world war, came to life again at the Bovington demonstration. The vehicle, which weighs 29 tons, carried a crew of eight, and had a maximum speed of only 4 miles an hour. Armament carried included two 6-pounder guns and a number of light machine-guns. It was Major-General E. D. Swinton of the Royal Engineers who, in 1914, first suggested an armoured vehicle for fighting purposes. His idea aroused the enthusiasm of Winston Churchill, then First Lord of the Admiralty. The first tank attack, involving fifty machines, took place on the Somme in 1916, and came as a complete surprise to the Germans.



49 TONS OF ARMOUR CLIMBS A WALL : The Army's latest tank, the Centurion, with tracks churning the ground, heaves itself over an obstacle during the demonstration. This tank, which weighs 49 tons and has a speed of over 21 miles an hour, can be carried on the Churchill bridge-layer tank.

THE 1851 COUNTRY FAIR STAGED ON THE VILLAGE GREEN ON JUNE 30, 1951, TO MARK THE FESTIVAL OF BRITAIN: Last Saturday, in this Surrey village amid the Dorking Hills, the villagers turned the clock back one hundred years. The Vicar, the Rev. Anthony West, dressed as a priest in the Victorian era, and the villagers appeared in crinoline gowns and frock-coats. On a portion of the village green, which was largely dominated by the fair, an old-fashioned cricket match was staged, the players wearing beards and top-hats. During the course of the day there was a runaway wedding, and a production of *As You Like It* was graced by the presence of "Queen Victoria and the Prince Consort." Maypole-dancing and a pageant of historical events were other items in the Festival Programme of this very enterprising Surrey village.

BROCKHAM GREEN, JUNE 30, 1851

For its Festival Celebrations a Surrey Village in the Dorking Hills Turns the Clock Back 100 Years

TWO HISTORICAL EPISODES PRESENTED IN THE BROCKHAM PAGEANT: *Left*—The sixteenth-century episode, entitled "The Rose Without a Thorn," presented on a stage outside Brockham Church. *Right*—"Upon the field of Runnymede" King John accepts the terms of Magna Charta.

THE FIRST BIG STRUGGLE ON THE CENTRE COURT DURING THE CHAMPIONSHIPS OF 1951, THE PRELUDE TO A TOURNAMENT WITH MORE THAN THE USUAL NUMBER OF SURPRISES: J. Drobny, of Egypt, who was later to succumb to the brilliance of Mottram, is seen in play against Von Cramm, the German ace of pre-war days. Drobny (on left) won this encounter, but the score, 9—7, 6—4, 6—4, clearly reflected the merits of the leading players of a generation ago. Von Cramm, three times a finalist at Wimbledon in the years between the wars, is a classic stroke player of great elegance.

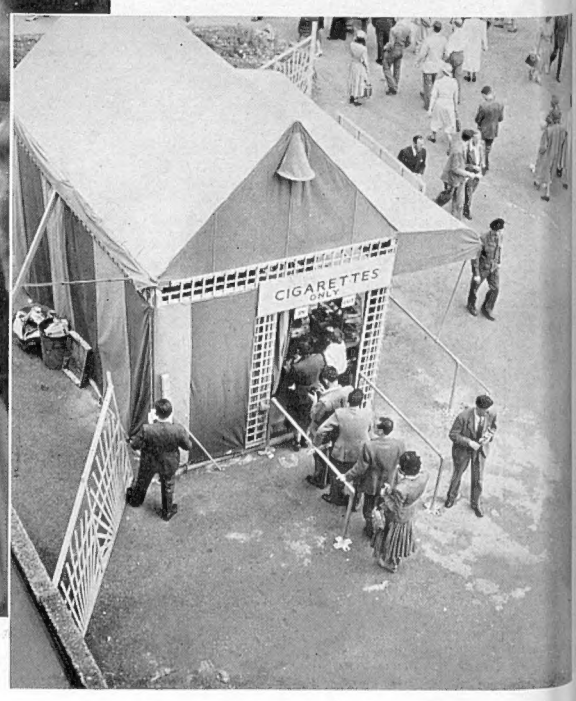
WIMBLEDON 1951

ASPECTS OF THE ANNUAL FORTNIGHT OF LAWN TENNIS UPON THE LAWNS OF THE ALL-ENGLAND CLUB

While the players are ever changing, because of the constant drain upon the ranks of amateur lawn tennis by professionalism, the scene remains the same at Wimbledon from decade to decade, and there is no pleasanter championship ground upon a summer's day anywhere in the world. The first week brought many shocks and surprises, notably the giant-killing of Mottram (conqueror of Drobny) and of young "Ham" Richardson, who put out the holder, Budge Patty. Then came the defeat of the two giant-killers themselves, and apart from the emergence of the Brazilian champion, Vieira, in the last eight, the championship began to take on the aspect that the seeding authorities originally visualised. In the Women's Singles the Americans were again to the fore, with Nancy Chaffee, Susan Fry and Beverly Baker there to challenge the years of dominance of Miss Brough, Mrs. Du Pont and Miss Hart. This year there was no Gussie Moran

DROBNY IN SHORTS AND VON CRAMM IN LONG FLANNEL TROUSERS: The exponents of post-war and pre-war tennis styles arriving on the Centre Court at Wimbledon for their duel. After Drobny's victory few would have hazarded that he would himself be out of the tournament so soon, falling before Mottram in the third round. This was Von Cramm's first reappearance at Wimbledon since the start of the war.

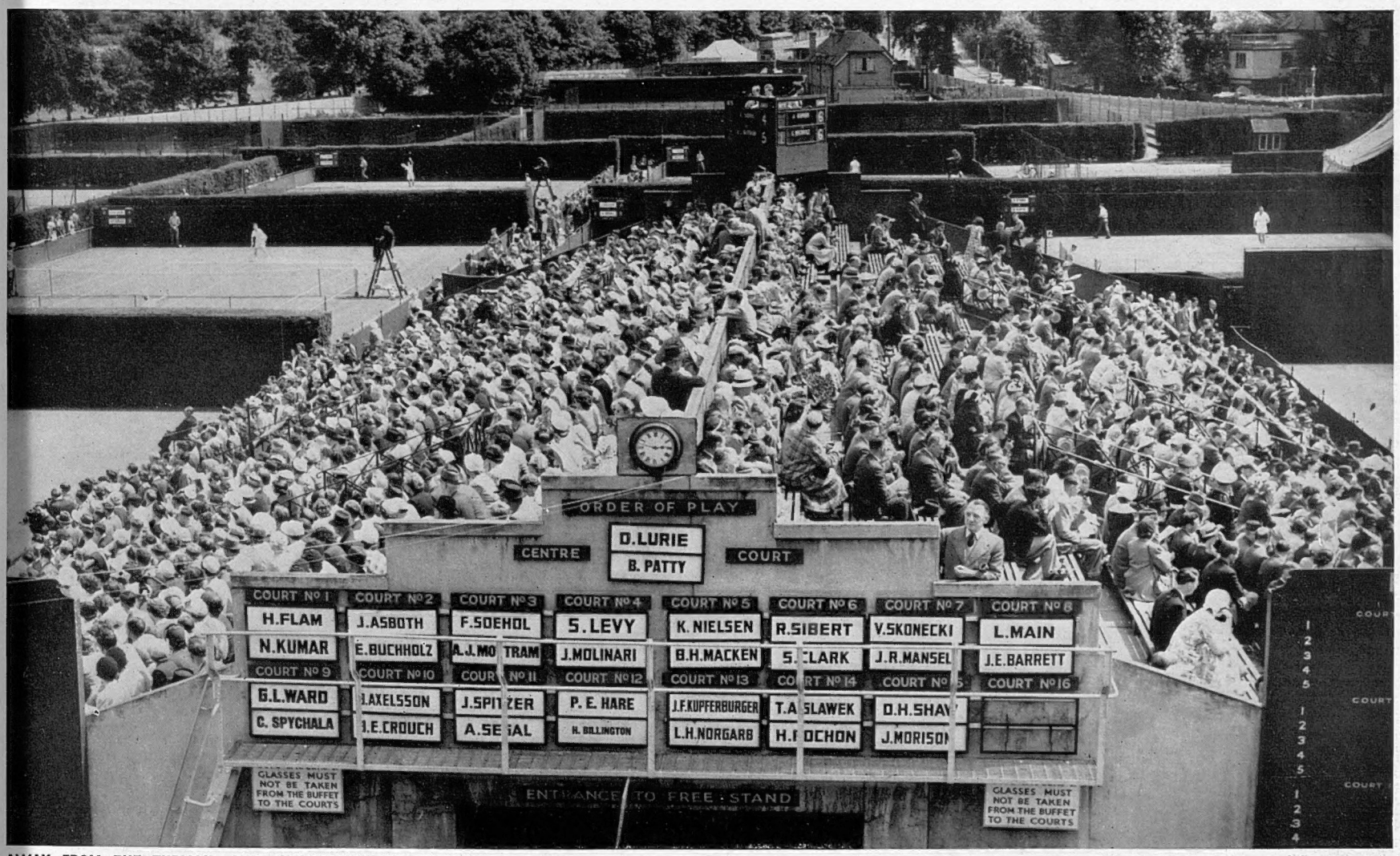
G. MULLOY IS BESIEGED BY AUTOGRAPH HUNTERS ROUND THE CENTRE COURT: The American with the close-cropped hair was another seeded victim in the early rounds, being beaten by F. Gardini, of Italy. *On right*—This year there was a marquee for the sale of cigarettes. As long as supplies lasted there was a stream of patrons.



QUEUES STARTED AT DAWN EACH DAY FOR THE BUYABLE TICKETS: Some early risers waiting patiently outside the headquarters of the All-England Club at Wimbledon.

NANCY CHAFFEE STROLLS BENEATH THE STANDS DURING THE TOURNAMENT: Miss Chaffee came to Wimbledon with a magnificent reputation, enhanced in the days just before the tournament by her staggering defeat of Mrs. Du Pont.

THIS WAS UMBRELLA DAY AT THE ALL-ENGLAND CLUB: In contrast to the sunshine of the opening day of the tournament, the second day was sadly interrupted by rain, and it was not until after five in the evening that the covers were whipped off the courts. Play started with a series of swiftly-gained American victories in the Women's Singles, an indication of the likely course of events throughout the tournament.

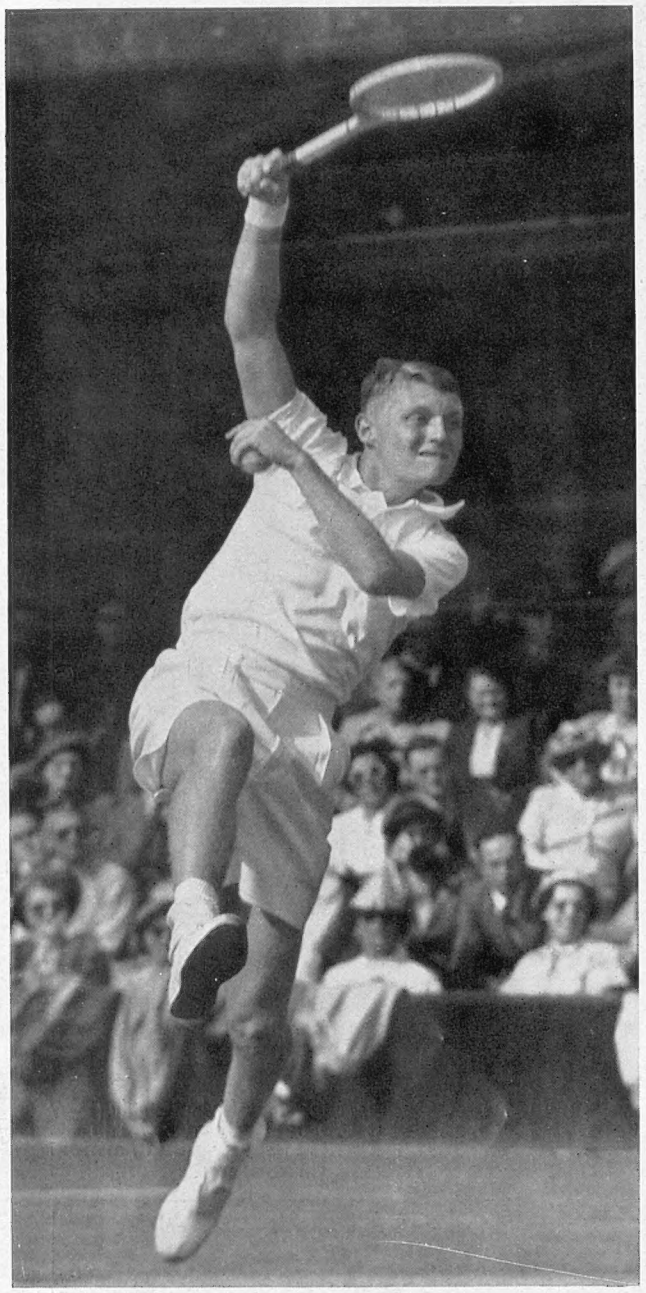


AWAY FROM THE TURMOIL AND THE TENSION OF THE CENTRE COURT: Spectators watching games in progress on the outer courts. For the keen follower of lawn tennis, there is quite as much interest to be gained on these outer courts, particularly in the first week of the tournament. Later, as the semi-finals approach, the outer courts are less well attended, the matches there being confined to the All-England Plate, the consolation prize. Both women and men players take part in Plate matches.

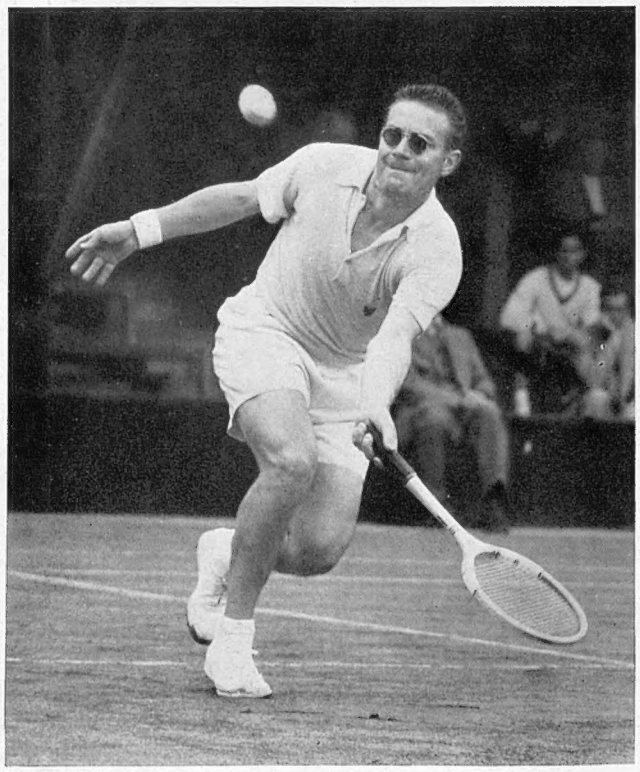
Two of the

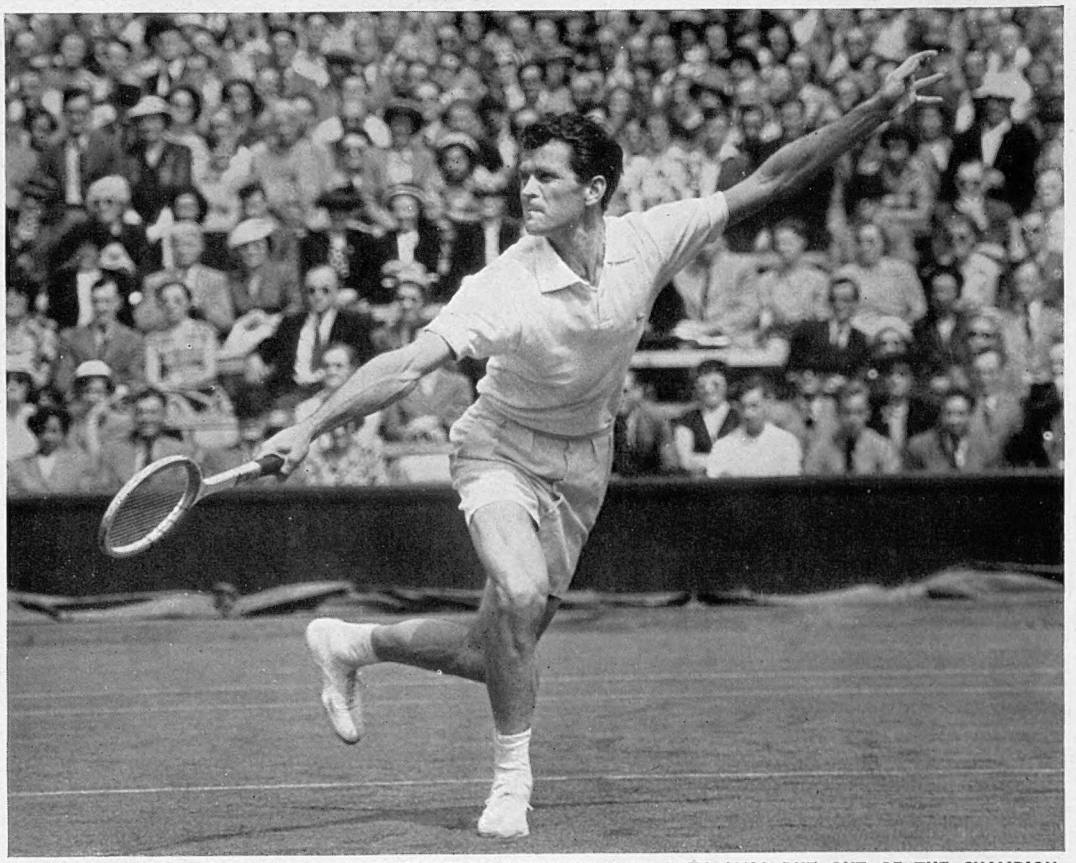
GIANT KILLERS

AND THE GIANTS THEY ACCOUNTED FOR

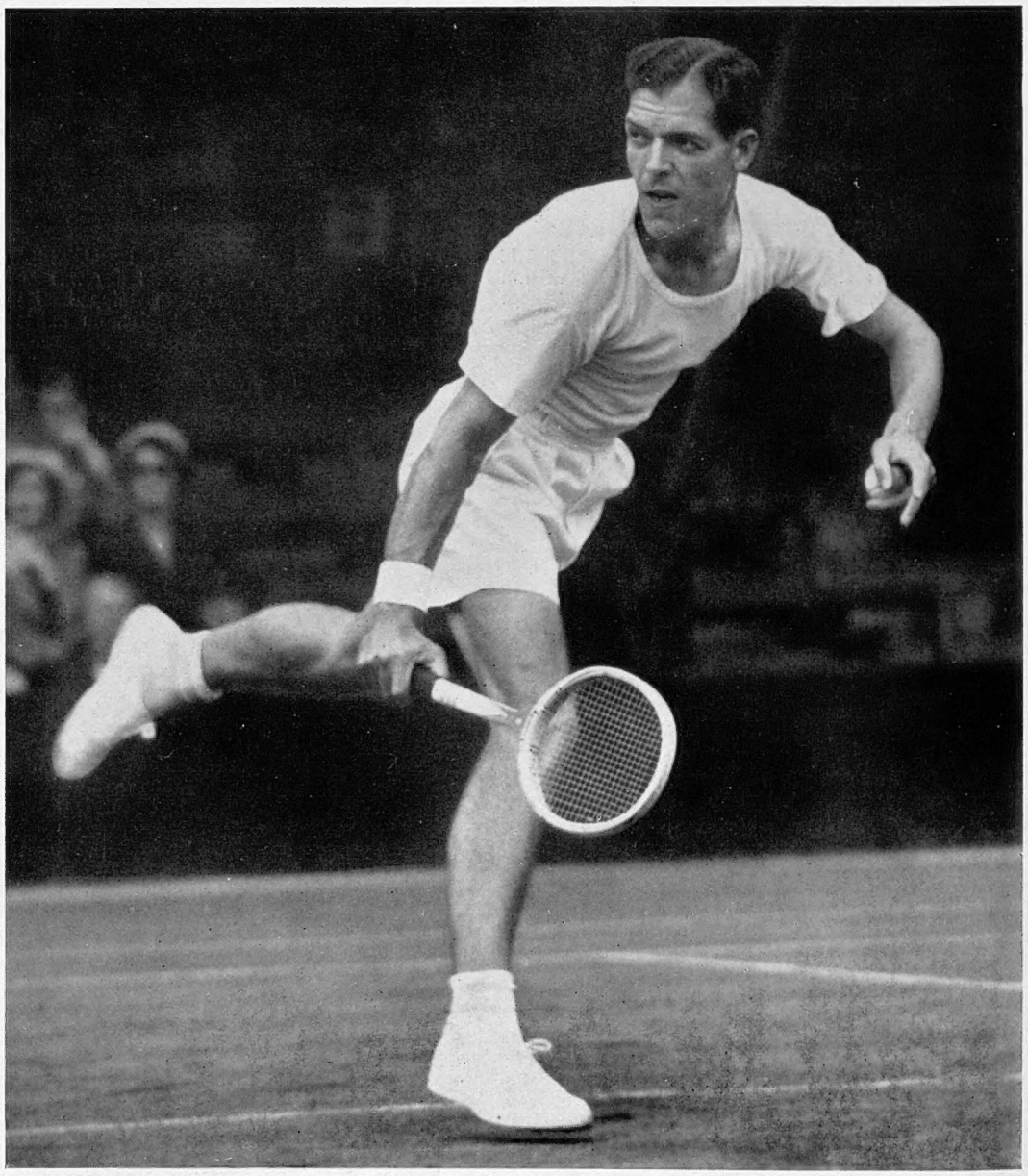


HAMILTON RICHARDSON, JUNIOR CHAMPION OF THE UNITED STATES IN 1950, WHO LEAPED TO STARDOM AT THE WIMBLEDON OF 1951 BY HIS DEFEAT OF BUDGE PATTY, THE HOLDER OF THE WIMBLEDON SINGLES TITLE : Seventeen-year-old Richardson, who is a sufferer from diabetes, constantly scored with his first services and was brilliant in his volleying at critical moments in the five-set match. Richardson played with all the style and speed for which he was acclaimed last year, after winning America's Junior Championship, as the best prospect in American lawn tennis in twenty-five years. Last Saturday, in the 4th round, Richardson was beaten by Vieira, the Brazilian champion.





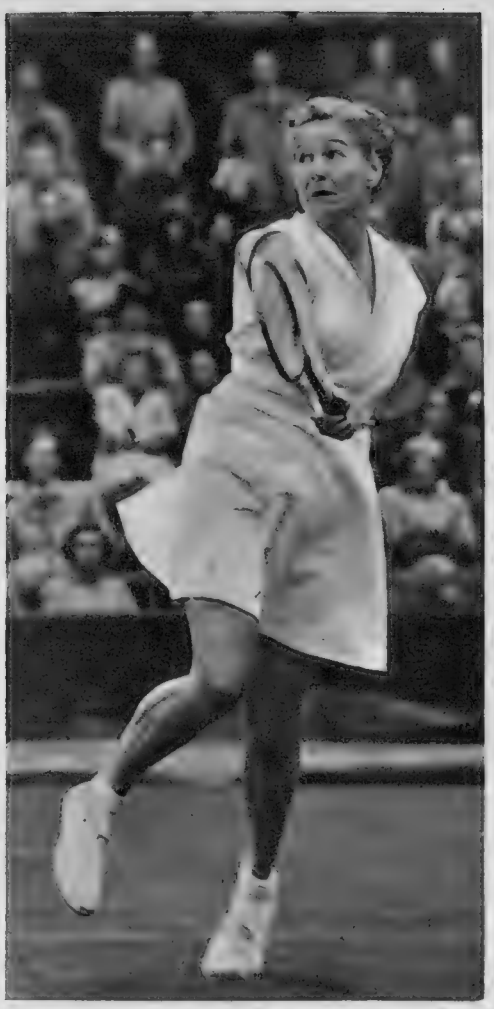
BUDGE PATTY, THE HOLDER OF THE WIMBLEDON MEN'S SINGLES, WHO WAS PUT OUT OF THE CHAMPIONSHIPS AFTER A TWO-AND-A-HALF-HOUR STRUGGLE AGAINST "HAM" RICHARDSON : Patty, hero of scores of tournaments in the past few years, was not his usual cool and commanding self, and his opponent, with a forearm drive like Fred Perry's and an overhead smash like Big Bill Tilden's, took full advantage of the situation. Interviewed after his victory, Richardson was modest to a degree. He told the Press : "I never thought I would come to Wimbledon, but our local Chamber of Commerce said they would pay the expenses. It has set them back £300. I hope they won't think the money wasted."



TONY MOTTRAM, BRITAIN'S LONE SURVIVOR IN THE LAST SIXTEEN OF THE MEN'S SINGLES, WHO FOUGHT A TREMENDOUS DUEL WITH DROBNY (*left*), THE FAVOURITE FOR THE TITLE, AND BEAT HIM IN A FIVE-SET MATCH, 5—7, 6—4, 2—6, 7—5, 8—6 : It was probably the most dramatic win in the post-war history of Wimbledon, with Mottram rising to the occasion in unbelievable fashion. It was by far and away the best performance by a British player since the days of Perry and Austin. Drobny, except for brief periods, was hardly himself, and for once he lacked the fire and fierceness which have characterised his sledge-hammer game. In the final set, all hinged upon the ninth game, and Mottram, after starting badly, eventually clinched it with a service ace that proved quite untakeable. The much-respected Drobny service appeared to have no terrors for Mottram. He handled it with skill, and scored many outright winners. Tony Mottram, who was born on June 8, 1920, played lawn tennis for Warwickshire at the age of seventeen, and in 1939 at Wimbledon he reached the Third Round. In the R.A.F. during the war, he reached the rank of squadron leader, and won the D.F.C. He reached the final of the Men's Doubles at Wimbledon in 1947, and for several years since has been No. 1 in Britain's Davis Cup team. Last Saturday he was beaten by Bergelin.

Women at Wimbledon

SOME OF THE ALL-CONQUERING AMERICANS OF RECENT YEARS, AND OTHER PLAYERS WHO TOOK PART IN THE WOMEN'S SINGLES OF 1951



MISS BROUGH, WIMBLEDON CHAMPION OF THE PAST THREE YEARS, IN ACTION ON THE CENTRE COURT LAST WEEK: In recent years Miss Brough has become a Wimbledon fixture, and time and time again she has met in semi-finals and finals her compatriots Doris Hart and Mrs. Dupont, never beating them with ease, but nearly always beating them. When Miss Brough crosses the court to volley it is with almost masculine power.

AS EVER, A SERIOUS CHALLENGER FOR THE CROWN OF MISS BROUGH: Miss Doris Hart in play on the baseline during one of her early matches at the 1951 Wimbledon. In 1950 Miss Hart fought a hard-hitting semi-final against Miss Brough, giving of her best, but the latter triumphed. It has been Miss Hart's misfortune to falter in the closing stages of many tournaments. She is the best stroke-player of all the Americans, with devastating power in her forehand.

MISS PARTRIDGE, OF GREAT BRITAIN, WHO FELL BEFORE THE BRILLIANCE OF MISS FRY: Miss Partridge was beaten 6—3, 6—1 by the seeded American player, and so made her exit from the Women's Singles in the very first round. She started very nervously indeed, but recovered later to make a game of it and to give a glimpse of her undoubted promise.

FEMININE CONCENTRATION ON THE COURTS OF THE ALL-ENGLAND CLUB: *Left*—Miss A. MacGuire, of the United States, executing a return on the backhand. She started her 1951 Wimbledon with a match against Mrs. A. H. Thomas, of Great Britain, in which she had to fight twenty-two games in the second set before achieving victory. *Centre*—Mrs. B. Kormoczy, of Hungary, an early victim of the redoubtable Mrs. Du Pont. *Right*—Miss Hermsen, of the Netherlands.

It has been an unusual feature of lawn tennis at Wimbledon in the post-war years that most of the shocks and surprises, the giant-killing, in fact, have occurred in the men's singles, while the women's championship has tended to go on its way with upsets in form and the defeat of seeded players few and far between. At the time of writing, the Wimbledon of 1951 appears to be taking the same course, as Miss Brough, Mrs. Du Pont and Miss Doris Hart, the three figures who have dominated the Centre Court scene since 1947, have swept through the early rounds with their accustomed aplomb. Other challengers of promise have, of course, made their appearance in the women's singles, but again they have been American girls, among them Miss Shirley Fry, a producer of classic strokes, and Miss Nancy Chaffee, the conqueror of Mrs. Du Pont in the London Championships at Queen's.

THE NEW PRESIDENT OF AUSTRIA TAKES THE OATH AT A JOINT SESSION OF THE FEDERAL ASSEMBLY AND COUNCIL HELD IN VIENNA : Dr. Theodor Körner seated in the chamber during the inaugural ceremony. Afterwards he received the congratulations of the four High Commissioners and the Diplomatic Corps. The spokesman for both bodies was Sir Harold Caccia, the British High Commissioner and Minister, whose turn it was to act as chairman of the Allied Council. Soon after the ceremony the new President held a Press conference at which he outlined his personal policy. He summarised this in the three words freedom, democracy and peace. He was convinced, he said, that "all Austrians without exception love peace, whether they have proved it by their signatures or not." In accordance with the constitution the Federal Government offered its resignation; President Körner refused to accept the resignation, and asked the Government to carry on unchanged. Dr. Körner, a Socialist, who was elected on May 27 to succeed the late President Renner, was born at Komorn, Hungary, and as a young man became a regular officer in the Austro-Hungarian Army. He rose to the rank of General in the First World War, and was Chief of Staff of the Isonzo Army on the Italian front. Joining the Socialist Party after the Armistice, he was, until 1924, Ministerial Director in the Ministry of Defence, being in charge of the reorganisation of the Austrian Army. From 1924 to 1934 he sat in the Austrian Federal Parliament, in which he was at one time leader of the Socialist group. Imprisoned by Dr. Dollfuss for a year after the 1934 rising, as one of the leaders of the Socialist para-military Shutzbund, he was again arrested by the Nazis in 1944, for complicity in the conspiracy against Hitler in July of that year. On the liberation of Vienna Dr. Körner was appointed Oberburgermeister by the Russians.

THE FUNERAL IN MILAN OF SIGNORA CARLA TOSCANINI, WIFE OF ARTURO TOSCANINI : Mourners following the hearse as it left the Via Durini, home of the Toscanini family, en route to the Roman Catholic Church of St. Stephen. Rain fell heavily during the procession. It was reported that Arturo Toscanini, heart-broken and sobbing, refused to leave his wife's bedside for hours after her death, and he was too unwell to attend the funeral subsequently. Despite her husband's fame, Signora Toscanini remained a shy and domestic person who never lost her close contact with her native land. She came to understand English, but never learned to speak it well. Born on August 7, 1877, Signora Toscanini was the youngest daughter of Pietro di Martini, a Milan banker; her older sister, Ida, was a soprano. Carla first met Toscanini in 1895 at Treviso, where her sister was appearing in Catalini's *Lorelei*, directed by the young conductor, who then was making a name for himself in Italy's provincial opera houses. Carla and the conductor were married two years later, on June 21, 1897. He stood then on the threshold of his great opportunity, for it was in the next year that he assumed the musical direction of Milan's La Scala. Thereafter, Signora Toscanini travelled with her husband and shared his many triumphs.

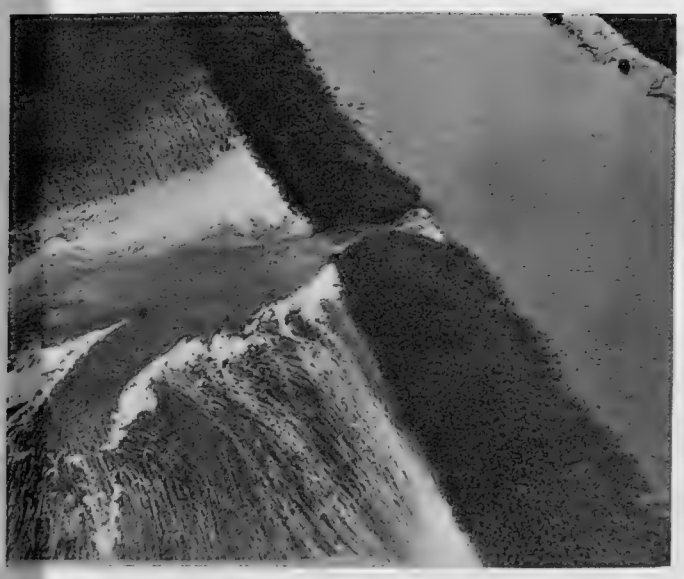
THE PASSING OF MR. J. B. CHIFLEY, LEADER OF THE AUSTRALIAN LABOUR PARTY AND FORMER PRIME MINISTER OF THE COMMONWEALTH : More than 30,000 people thronged the streets of Bathurst, New South Wales, to watch the cortege pass from the Roman Catholic Cathedral to the cemetery, two miles away. Among the pall-bearers was Mr. Menzies, Prime Minister of Australia, who is seen beside the gun-carriage. World-wide tributes have been paid to Mr. Chifley, whose death, declared Dr. Evatt, the acting Labour Leader, was the result of his unremitting toil and overstrain in the critical years of war. Bathurst was Mr. Chifley's home town. He was born there in September, 1885, the son of Patrick and Mary Ann Chiflev, both of Irish ancestry. His father was a blacksmith. Mr. Chifley first rose to political prominence through the Railway Locomotive Engine Drivers' Union. One of Mr. Chifley's greatest memorials will be Labour's comprehensive scheme of social insurance.

HEADLINED NEWS FRO OVERSEAS

A PICTORIAL SURVEY OF EVENTS ABRO

THE NEW BRITISH MINISTER TO THE VATICAN PRESENTS H CREDENTIALS : Sir Walter Roberts being escorted throu the Vatican corridors by members of the Swiss Gua before being received in audience by the Pope. S Walter was formerly British Minister in Bucharest, a prior to that appointment was Ambassador to Pe The British Minister (who was forced to leave Bucharest 1949 by the Communist Government), cast aside the diplomat niceties and bluntly told the Pontiff that the nations that we following the Communist creed were bent on a policy aggression. "To-day," he said, "the minds of men and wom everywhere are perturbed by the conflict of ideas which h arisen between what are often termed the East and the We In his reply to Sir Walter the Pope described how the cha between East and West is becoming so much deeper th "establishment of peace in our time would seem a forlorn hop

THE SPEECH THAT GAVE THE WESTERN WORLD A MOOD CAUTIOUS HOPEFULNESS : Mr. Jacob Malik, Russi representative in the United Nations organisation, maki his broadcast in the "Price of Peace" series sponsor by the United Nations radio, a speech in which h declared that the Korean War could be settled peacefull and in which he urged discussions preliminary to cease-fire and the withdrawal of all forces from th 38th Parallel. For some days after Mr. Malik's speech t world was left to speculate on the degree of its sincerity. L Wednesday, however, Mr. Gromyko, the Russian Deputy For Minister, was reported to have proposed that moves towards Korean peace should take the form of negotiations in the fi between the North Korean and United Nations commande



SUMMER FLOODS UPON THE PLAINS OF KANSAS: Water flowing through a dyke from an irrigation ditch (an offshoot of the Kansas River) following the recent rains in the prairies. This aerial picture was taken at Rossville, Kansas, where a vast area has been in the grip of the floods. The Kansas River is one of the great tributaries of the Missouri River. It is formed by the union of the Republican and Smoky Hill Rivers.

A TWISTER STRIKES NEAR MINNEAPOLIS: This is the wreckage of a farm in the Robinsdale area after the tornado had struck in the early hours of the morning. One woman was killed and her nephew was badly injured. The arrow in the foreground, on the left, points to one of the injured being tended while awaiting the arrival of an ambulance from the nearby town.

THE YOKOHAMA INCIDENT—THE UNVEILING CEREMONY AT THE BRITISH WAR CEMETERY WHICH WAS "BOYCOTTED" BY COMMONWEALTH PADRES: Sir Brian Robertson, British C.-in-C. is seen speaking at the dedication service of the British War cemetery at Yokohama, Japan. On Sir Brian's left is Brigadier A. E. Brown, of the Imperial War Graves Commission. Military Mission and Services representatives were present, but as there was no religious service included in the programme, the ceremony was "boycotted" by padres serving with the forces. Following on the absence of the padres at the ceremony it was announced that the Assistant Chaplain-General of the Commonwealth Forces in the Far East, Lieut.-Colonel Eric Gibbs, had been relieved of his duties and called home for consultations with the Chaplain-General.

THE FIRST GUNS BEGIN TO BOOM FOR THE UNITED STATES PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION OF 1952: Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, son of the American Republican expert on Foreign Affairs in the Wilsonian era, seen, balloon in hand, as he walked behind a motor-cyclist and amid the standard-bearers in a "Lodge for President" parade at a Republican-sponsored "Country Fair" at Topsfield, Massachusetts. The junior Senator from Massachusetts later told the crowd that, as regards the Presidency, he has no ambitions in that direction whatsoever (which is one way of submitting oneself to the tide of political affairs). Lodge's father was one of the most distinguished figures in New England politics in his day. He was elected a member of Congress in 1887, and became a Senator in 1895, being re-elected four times.

ONE OF THE BIGGEST "PILE-UPS" EVER RECORDED ON THE AMERICAN RAILWAYS: This dramatic air view was taken at Panama, Iowa, when a fast freight train from Milwaukee was derailed when travelling at speed. Five of the freight-cars contained 16-in. Naval shells, but these did not explode. Breakdown gangs were confronted with many hours of ceaseless work before the track could be cleared, as no fewer than thirty of the derailed cars lay astride the track.

THE MARCH-PAST OF THE CLAN FRASER AT BEAUFORT CASTLE, INVERNESS-SHIRE, THE HIGHLIGHT OF THE WORLD-WIDE RALLY OF MEMBERS OF THE CLAN: In the centre of the picture, next to the clansman in the bright check coat, is Lord Lovat, chief of the clan and organiser of the rally. It was the first Clan Fraser rally on such a scale for 200 years, and among the 5,000 Frasers who took part, there was a large overseas contingent. Also present were the employees and tenants of the Lovat estates, and past and present members of the Lovat Scouts, the regiment raised by Lord Lovat's father. The Rally ended with a Highland Ball at Beauly.

LORD LOVAT, CHIEF OF THE CLAN FRASER AND CELEBRATED WARTIME COMMANDO LEADER, STRIDES ACROSS THE FIELD OF DOWNIE AT THE FRASER RALLY: He is seen with the pipers in the great sports arena at Beaufort Castle, the rallying ground of the Clan Fraser for centuries past. Lord Lovat particularly distinguished himself in the Second World War during the raid on Dieppe, when his commando succeeded in subduing the German shore batteries.

A WORLD-WIDE RALLY OF THE CLAN FRASER

Lord Lovat, Chief of the Clan, Welcomes 5,000 Frasers to His Family Seat at Beaufort Castle, Inverness-shire

The early Frasers, probably of Norman origin, settled in the South of Scotland in the twelfth century, but soon they moved north and established themselves in the shires of Inverness and Aberdeen. It was not long before the Frasers were considered one of the most powerful of the Scottish clans, developing a fighting tradition which has survived to this day. Simon Fraser, Lord Lovat, the Jacobite, that strange mixture of barbarous chieftain and accomplished gentleman; his son Simon, who raised the Fraser Highlanders; that Simon Joseph Fraser, who became the sixteenth baronet and raised the Lovat Scouts; and the present Lord Lovat, Simon Christopher Joseph Fraser, the Commando leader of the Second World War and the present leader of the Clan Fraser, all belong to that same fighting tradition.

Last week Lord Lovat stood upon the historic field of Downie, the rallying ground of the Frasers at Beaufort Castle, Inverness-shire, and welcomed 5,000 members of the Fraser clan from home and overseas. Some of the overseas Frasers travelled to Britain specially for the gathering, and Kenneth Fraser, a thirty-seven-year-old navigation officer with a Canadian air line, brought with him a Canadian red-maple tree from a group of Scottish Canadians.

Included in the vast gathering, welcomed by Lord Lovat, were the tenantry and employees on the extensive Lovat Estates and past and present members of the Lovat Scouts, the regiment raised by Lord Lovat's father.

Two Fraser Members of Parliament, Mr. Hugh Fraser, Lord Lovat's brother, and Sir Ian Fraser, attended, also Mr. Fitzroy Maclean, M.P., brother-in-law of Lord Lovat. The Burgh of Inverness was represented by Provost J. M. Grigor.

After Highland games a march-past of the clan was organised by Lord Lovat. To the music of the pipes, they paraded round the sports arena on the Field of Downie. After the march-past the Chief addressed his clansmen. He said it was inspiring to have such a great gathering from all parts of the world. He did not know how many Frasers were at Beaufort that day, but after the historic "Battle of the Shirts"—the last battle of the clan—only three Frasers had returned to Beauly. According to history, there had been sixty-nine widows and they produced sixty-nine boys. It said much for the clan, declared Lord Lovat amid laughter, that there were so many Frasers in the world to-day. The Frasers were not a clan but a nation.

WATCHING THE HIGHLAND GAMES ON THE FIELD OF DOWNIE: Patrick Gordon Duff of Forres, Major Charles Fraser of Reelig, and Mrs. Angus Fraser of Michigan, U.S.A., seen at the Clan Fraser Rally.

TAKING THE SALUTE IN PRINCES STREET, EDINBURGH : The Duke of Gloucester is seen standing upon a dais opposite the Royal Scottish Academy as the men of the 1st Battalion, The Scots Guards, marched by in the presence of a huge throng. In the distance is the 2nd Battalion.

THE PRESENTATION OF NEW COLOURS TO THE FIRST AND SECOND BATTALIONS OF THE SCOTS GUARDS ON THE LAWN OF HOLYROODHOUSE : This was the scene as the Duke of Gloucester, Colonel of the Regiment, made the presentation at an impressive and unusual ceremony; for it is almost 250 years since the Battalions were together in Scotland. The colours were presented to the 1st Battalion, in full dress, and the 2nd Battalion, only recently returned from Malaya, wore battle-dress. The Duke of Gloucester read a message from the King expressing his Majesty's disappointment that he was unable to be present. Addressing the parade, his Royal Highness paid tribute to the 2nd Battalion for its work in Malaya. After the parade the Battalions marched through the crowded streets of the city. The Scots Guards were raised in Scotland in 1641 by Charles I for service in Ireland, and the Regiment declared for the Royalist cause in the Civil War. Three hundred years ago, in 1651, it was almost wiped out at the Battle of Worcester. After the Restoration it was re-formed as the Scotch Fusilier Guards. The Scots Guards had a brilliant record in both World Wars, and it was a bugler of the Scots Guards who sounded "Cease-fire" in Europe on May 8, 1945.

EDINBURGH PAGEANTRY

The Scots Guards March Down Princes Street; The Duke of Gloucester and the Order of St. John

MEMBERS OF THE ORDER OF ST. JOHN PASS IN PROCESSION THROUGH THE STREETS OF EDINBURGH ON THE WAY TO ST. GILES'S CATHEDRAL FOR THE ANNUAL COMMEMORATION SERVICE OF THE ORDER : The Duke of Gloucester, Grand Prior of the Order, is walking behind the upraised sword. Previously he had held an investiture of the Order.

A WORLD DIVIDED

ASPECTS OF COMMUNISM AND ANTI-COMMUNISM IN MANY LANDS

ANOTHER HUNGARIAN TREASON TRIAL

ARCHBISHOP JOSEF GROSZ IS CONFRONTED BY FERENC VEZER, THE PRIEST WHO ADMITS TO HAVING ORGANISED IN 1945 A BAND FOR HUNTING RUSSIAN SOLDIERS: Archbishop Grosz (on left) has been standing trial with co-defendants on charges of preparing, with American aid, an uprising in Hungary with intent to restore the Habsburg dynasty. The Archbishop was sentenced to fifteen years imprisonment on the charge of treason.

THREE OF THE MINOR DEFENDANTS IN THE HUNGARIAN SPY TRIAL: *Left*—Dr. Alajos Pongracz, an Hungarian who is alleged to have been an "organised spy" for the U.S. Legation in Budapest, with Dr. Laszlo Hevey, a former chief of section of the Hungarian Cabinet, who is accused of representing the pro-Habsburg group in the conspiracy. *Right*—The priest Istvan Cserriar, general of the Paulician order, who admitted to the Budapest court that members of his order led an immoral life and that he himself had mistresses.

The trial of Archbishop Josef Grosz and his eight co-defendants in Budapest has been a faithful copy of that of the Archbishop's predecessor, Joseph Cardinal Mindzenty. Once again the United States Legation has been involved, a connection with Cardinal Spellman of New York has been alleged, and confessions have flowed freely on a host of subjects, from the planning of Russian soldier hunts by the reactionary conspirators to the keeping of mistresses on church collection money by members of the priesthood. The main indictment against Archbishop Grosz was that he collaborated in Cardinal Mindzenty's conspiracy against the State, and after the latter's arrest and imprisonment continued the work of plotting against the State with the aid of "one of the Western imperialist legations." With deliberate calm Archbishop Grosz testified before the court that he had given the United States Legation a written promise that he was willing to become the new Chief of State in Hungary in the event of a successful revolution, and that he had even submitted to the Americans a list of names of men he was willing to take into his Government. The Archbishop was arrested by the Hungarian police in the middle of May, and his trial and confession appear to have been prepared in a remarkably brief space of time. His co-defendants testified in just as cool and collected fashion. This latest Budapest trial has drawn from the Vatican newspaper *L'Osservattore Romano* the comment that "the trial emphasises once more with terroristic villainy, the total and implacable aversion of Communism to religion and every light of spiritual freedom."

YUGOSLAV PRIESTS INDICTED BY TITO

MEMBERS OF A YUGOSLAV CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY ARE TRIED FOR ANTI-STATE ACTIVITIES: Students and priests at the Roman Catholic Theological University of Zagreb in Yugoslavia, who belonged to a secret anti-Government "Croatian People's Opposition," were tried at Zagreb in June. All pleaded guilty, in varying degrees, to serving or aiding the organisation. *On left*—Dr. Josip Salac, Vice-Rector of the University, who is pleading before a crowded court-room. *On right*—Four young men who are alleged to be members of the organisation's "Central Committee." Unlike the hurried Budapest trial, a Stalinist affair, the Titoist trial in Zagreb has been brewing since last year.

A CATHOLIC PRIEST PLEADS BEFORE THE BAR: Father Franjo Talan is a thirty-seven-year-old priest of Yugoslavia's Catholic University at Zagreb who, tried as a member of the clandestine "Croatian People's Opposition," has pleaded guilty to influencing the political opinions of the students and to advising them to destroy material which could be used in their prosecution. The secret anti-State organisation was discovered by Yugoslav security police last September, and the accused have awaited their trial in prison since then. They include thirteen candidates for priesthood, the Vice-Rector of the University, a priest serving as University Chaplain, and a young chaplain.

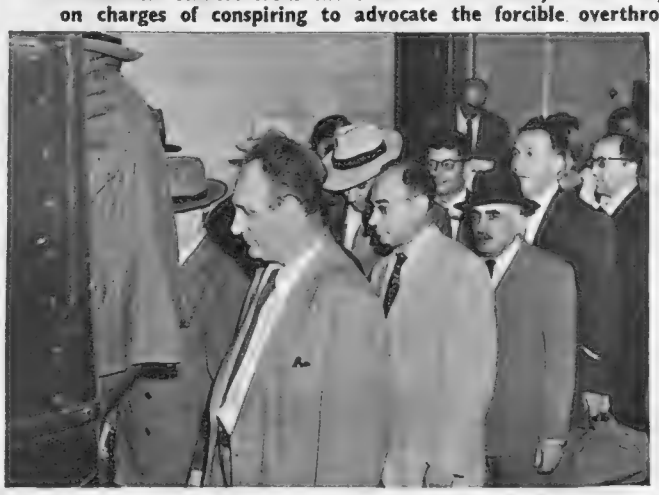
HELD FOR NINETY-ONE DAYS BY MAOTSE

A FORMER BRITISH CONSULAR EMPLOYEE AT NAPLES AND TWO PORTUGUESE WOMEN ARE FREED BY CHINESE COMMUNISTS AFTER NINETY-ONE DAYS' DETENTION: Miss Gloria Castro, fifty-year-old Mr. W. J. C. Josling, of Bircotes, Doncaster, Yorkshire, and Mrs. Rose Passos, seen on their return to Hong Kong in the yacht *Kert*, after their release by the Communists. The three Europeans, together with their Chinese crew of three, were detained in Chinese territorial waters while sailing from Hong Kong to Macao. They were held for ninety-one days, kept in cells, and frequently interrogated before being released and escorted to the territorial limits of Macao waters. During his imprisonment by the Communists, Mr. Josling lost 27 lb. in weight.

AMERICA AND THE COMMUNIST ROUND-UP

A FOURTH OF JULY ENGAGEMENT FOR THE FORMER RUSSIAN SCHOOLTEACHER, MRS. ORSANA KASENKINA: Mrs. Kasenkina, who in 1948 leaped from a third-floor window of the Soviet Consulate in New York rather than go back to Russia, is seen with actress Gloria Swanson as they joined in urging Americans to "Thank God for their freedom." Both Mrs. Kasenkina and Miss Swanson arranged to participate in a nation-wide "Freedom under God" observance on Independence Day. The meeting was sponsored by the former President Herbert Hoover, General of the Army Douglas MacArthur and many other prominent Americans who have associated themselves with the newly-formed "Committee to Proclaim Liberty." Since her leap to freedom, Mrs. Kasenkina has been busy attending many anti-Communist meetings in New York. In 1949, in company with Alexander Kerensky, she attended the anti-Communist rally at Freedom House, which was being held as a counterblast to the Cultural and Scientific Conference for World Peace at the Waldorf-Astoria. The latter meeting was branded by the American State Department as "a sounding-board for Communist propaganda." The Freedom House meeting was staged by an organisation known as "The Americans for Intellectual Freedom." After her leap from a window at the Soviet Consulate Mrs. Kasenkina paid her hospital expenses with the aid of funds obtained for writing her memoirs. She refused the offer of a relative to provide a home for her in England.

THE COMMUNIST ROUND-UP IN NEW YORK: Mr. Harry McCabe, a U.S. Deputy Marshal, escorting Communist leaders from the Federal Courthouse, New York, after they had been indicted on charges of conspiring to advocate the forcible overthrow of the Government. In the foreground are Albert F. Lannon (holding newspaper) and Pettis Perry. Following behind them are Jacob Mindel and W. W. Weinstone. In all twenty-one Communist party leaders were indicted for criminal conspiracy to teach and advocate the overthrow of the United States Government by force and violence. On the same day as the indictment, seventeen other Communists were arrested, one in Pittsburgh and sixteen in New York. This is the first trial of Communists in America since the Supreme Court, on June 4, upheld the constitutionality of the Smith Act, under which the eleven top leaders of the party were convicted in 1949. Federal authorities in all the chief American cities are now cracking-down on Communists. Of the twenty-one indicted in New York, all are functionaries who hold ranking positions in the party's national and New York organisation.



EN ROUTE TO GAOL: Some of the Communist leaders entering the U.S. Marshal's van after being indicted at the Federal Court in New York. In the foreground is William Wolf Weinstone, a charter member of the Communist Party, who has been very active in its national education department.

BLUE SHIRTS OF THE GERMAN REDS

FOOTNOTE TO THE IDEOLOGICAL WAR

***On left*—A YOUNG GERMAN COMMUNIST IS ORDERED BY THE BONN POLICE TO REMOVE HIS BLUE SHIRT:** He had just taken part in a wild fight between 2,500 of his colleagues and 200 police in the streets of the West German capital. The police were trying to prevent a march on Allied High Commission headquarters, the object of the march being to protest against West German remilitarisation. The Communists who were arrested were ordered to give up their blue shirts.

***Above*—WHERE COMMUNISTS AND ANTI-COMMUNISTS CO-OPERATE:** The scene outside Spandau Prison (British Sector of Berlin), where leading Nazi war criminals are serving their sentences, during a recent ceremonial parade, when American and Russian soldiers were confused by a wrong order. The occasion was the monthly changing of the guard ceremony between two of the four occupying Powers in Germany. Every month each of the four occupying nations takes its turn to supply a guard for the prison.

IN THE PADDY-FIELDS OF FRANCE

Rice-Growing in the Camargue, the Great Delta Country of the Rhône

By CHARLES GRAVES

IT is sad news for the bird-watchers of the world that the Camargue is shrinking yearly. What is the Camargue? Technically it is the delta of the Rhône, forming a triangle between Tarascon, Aigues Mortes and Fos-sur-Mer, but actually is best known for being the finest sanctuary and breeding-ground of rare birds in the whole of Europe. Its area is 250,000 acres, and until the outbreak of World War II it was a marshy, desolate, gloomy, flat terrain, with nothing to break the monotony. Denizens consisted of wild black bulls (3,500 of them), wild white horses (1,200), partridge, duck and snipe, as well as rose-billed flamingoes and uncommon birds which found that they were able to nest there without any fear of interruption. Two books have been written on the flamingoes alone, because the Camargue is almost their only known nesting-place. These flamingoes are strange characters. They lay only one egg a year and sometimes no eggs at all. They are to be found for much of the year in Equatorial Africa, but do not consider that part of the world sufficiently attractive for what the French call "nidification."

Every year faithful adherents to the gentle art of bird-watching, British, Swiss, Swedish, American, squelch their way through the reedy, mosquito-infested marshes to watch Bonelli's eagle, purple herons, lesser kestrels, golden orioles, hoopoes, whiskered terns, great reed warblers, black-winged stilts, egrets, fantailed warblers, spectacled warblers, penduline tits, pratincoles, gull-billed terns, and many other varieties. In the Camargue nightingales which sing all through the day are as common as sparrows in Hyde Park.

Now, thanks to the effects of World War II, vast quantities of this unattractive waste-land are being turned into paddy-fields. Rice-growing was known in the Camargue 400 years ago, but the local rice was so inferior to the imported variety that by 1939 none was being grown for human consumption. A certain amount was, however, sown and harvested by local landowners for the purpose of de-salting the land. It was done in a haphazard manner and the rice crop was thrown away. The following year lucerne was planted to make the sour land sweet enough for growing vines. The capitulation of France and the consequent loss of contact with Indo-China soon had its effect. The rice previously regarded as unfit for human consumption was harvested and sold in the black market. It so happened that a battalion of Indo-Chinese troops belonging to the French Regular Army had capitulated to the Germans. After their release they were used by a former French officer, who had served in Indo-China, as labourers in what were to become the paddy-fields of France.

The quality of the rice remained much the same until 1945. Thereafter, French experts went to the United States, particularly to Louisiana, studied the methods of the Americans, brought back vast quantities of rice-seeds, and set to work to improve the quality and, above all, the quantity of the local French crop. Once again the Camargue, which had been the granary for the Roman armies of occupation 2,000 years ago, acquired prosperity. The 600 owners of land, half of whom possess less than 20 acres, formed themselves into an association and proceeded to acquire every possible kind of American agricultural machine, scoops, bulldozers, harvesters, and goodness knows what else. Rice which in 1946 was sold for only 18 francs per kilogram was worth 58 francs per kilogram in 1947, with the result that the harvest rose from 1,500 tons to 5,000 tons in the following year. By the end of 1951 the Camargue will be not only supplying the whole of France with its rice, but will actually be able to export to Africa.

To-day there are only twenty men of the original battalion of Indo-Chinese troops still working in the paddy-fields, but the introduction of all this heavy agricultural machinery from the United States is having its effect. A combined reaping and threshing machine can harvest 8 acres in a day compared with the fortnight necessary for reaping 2½ acres by hand—and even then it has to be threshed. A caterpillar tractor can do in one day what takes a couple of oxen attached to a plough nearly three weeks. Not that rice-growing is very simple. The reclaimed marshland needs to have the top surface of bushes, roots, sedge and osiers removed. After this the ground has to be flattened by the equivalent of steamrollers. After the rice-seed has been planted, water has to be spread to a depth of several inches and kept at a height of from 4 to 6 ins. for five months. The first few hundreds of gallons per square acre sink into the ground at once, but after a time the land becomes sufficiently saturated to carry the all-important fresh water brought by pipes from the Rhône. The rice-seed is then sown, in some cases from low-flying aeroplanes. To level the soil, to construct the dykes and banks and irrigation canals and the drainage, it is necessary to displace more than 1,000 cub. yards of soil per hectare (2½ acres). This costs £150. The installation of pumping stations necessary for the irrigation adds up to another £70 per hectare. The lease of tractors, the cost of manure and the hire of men to harvest the rice is another £100. On top of this there is the cost of the land itself, the constant supply of fresh water from the Rhône, and the building and fitting-up of the houses for the workers. Nevertheless, the investment more than justifies itself—a profit of 2 milliards of francs has been made on the reclamation of 30,000 acres.

The best varieties of rice grown in the Camargue are unrivalled even in the southern states of America, but to make them suitable for eating, three large factories had to be built in the neighbourhood to remove the skin of the rice, to bleach it, polish it, and even to glaze it. It was scarcely surprising that the Italian Government made itself as difficult as possible over supplying rice-seed to France, because, before the war, France had been one of the biggest purchasers of Italian rice. Without going into too many technical details about the most suitable soil for rice-growing, one can say that rice is a sensitive plant particularly vulnerable to various types of weeds, of which *Typha latifolia* and *Panicum hostii* are the most dangerous. The most popular form of rice grown in the Camargue is Balilla, whereas Italy plumps for Americano 1600. The various Indo-Chinese varieties have not proved successful, but certain Japanese varieties are now being given a trial.

One of the difficulties with which the paddy-fields have to contend is the mistral. This wind can be an absolute brute, far more virulent and violent than the foehn, the wind prevalent in the Italian rice-growing area in the plains of Lombardy. So violent is it that the rice-growers have to put down thousands of thorny bramble twigs to prevent the wind blowing the seeds out of the ground.

So far it has been found impossible to grow rice for more than two years on the same land if the optimum crop is to be expected, though some people grow it for three years running. In most cases the land is left to lie fallow for one year, although some growers plan some other crop, like lucerne. In general terms, the de-salting of the earth by means of rice-growing is of immense value to the landowners. It enables them, if they wish it, to grow fruit trees, olives and various cereals, not to mention vineyards.

These paddy-fields are a remarkable sight. At this time of year they are in various stages of preparation. In some places the giant scoops are hard at work clearing the scrub. Elsewhere, while this is being done, peasants can be seen digging trenches to carry the all-important waterpipes. You see miles of water in rectangular fields. Now and then a small aeroplane buzzes over, dropping seed. In other spots you see men tossing the seed into the ground as they walk along. The planting season is from April to June with the harvest in September and continuing up to November, dependent on the summer heat. Fortunately for the Camargue, the last two years were unusually hot and the rice ripened quickly. It grows, incidentally, more than waist high.

In the meantime, the Syndicate of the Rice Cultivators of France, who have their headquarters at Arles, are doing their best to persuade French chefs and the French public to take a greater interest in rice as a dish. They point out that in Spain and certain parts of the United States (quite apart from India and China) it is a staple dish, very tasty and due for encouragement. The chief expert whom I met is a young French professor with all kinds of theories of improving still further the type of rice grown in the Camargue. By the end of this year, he says, the production of paddy (as he calls it) will have risen to 600,000 quintals from 10,000 in 1944. Various experiments are being carried out in different parts of the Camargue and the results are being anxiously studied.

It is not only the ornithologist who is suffering from this reclamation scheme. The cattlemen are particularly bitter about it. They refuse to admit the claim of the syndicate that rice cultivation improves the pasturage. Those who are not landowners find that more and more of the Camargue on which their cattle graze is being sold for rice-growing. Some of the landowners who are diehards and still refuse to accept the new situation, eke out their livelihood by imitating the cowboys of Texas, who have transformed the normal rounding-up and branding of cattle every spring into a spectacle for which the public pay. These local rodeos are called *ferrades*. I went to three of them. The fee charged per head is anything from 100 to 200 francs. The entertainment provided is well worth it.

HARVESTING THE RICE IN THE TRANSFORMED DELTA OF THE RHÔNE: The transformation of the Camargue was begun during the war by a former French officer, with the help of Indo-Chinese soldiers who had been released after their capitulation to the Germans. Since then, and with the advent of American rice-seeds and agricultural machinery, the former waste-land has been turned into a vast rice-growing area which, by the end of this year is expected to export rice to Africa, in addition to supplying the whole of France.

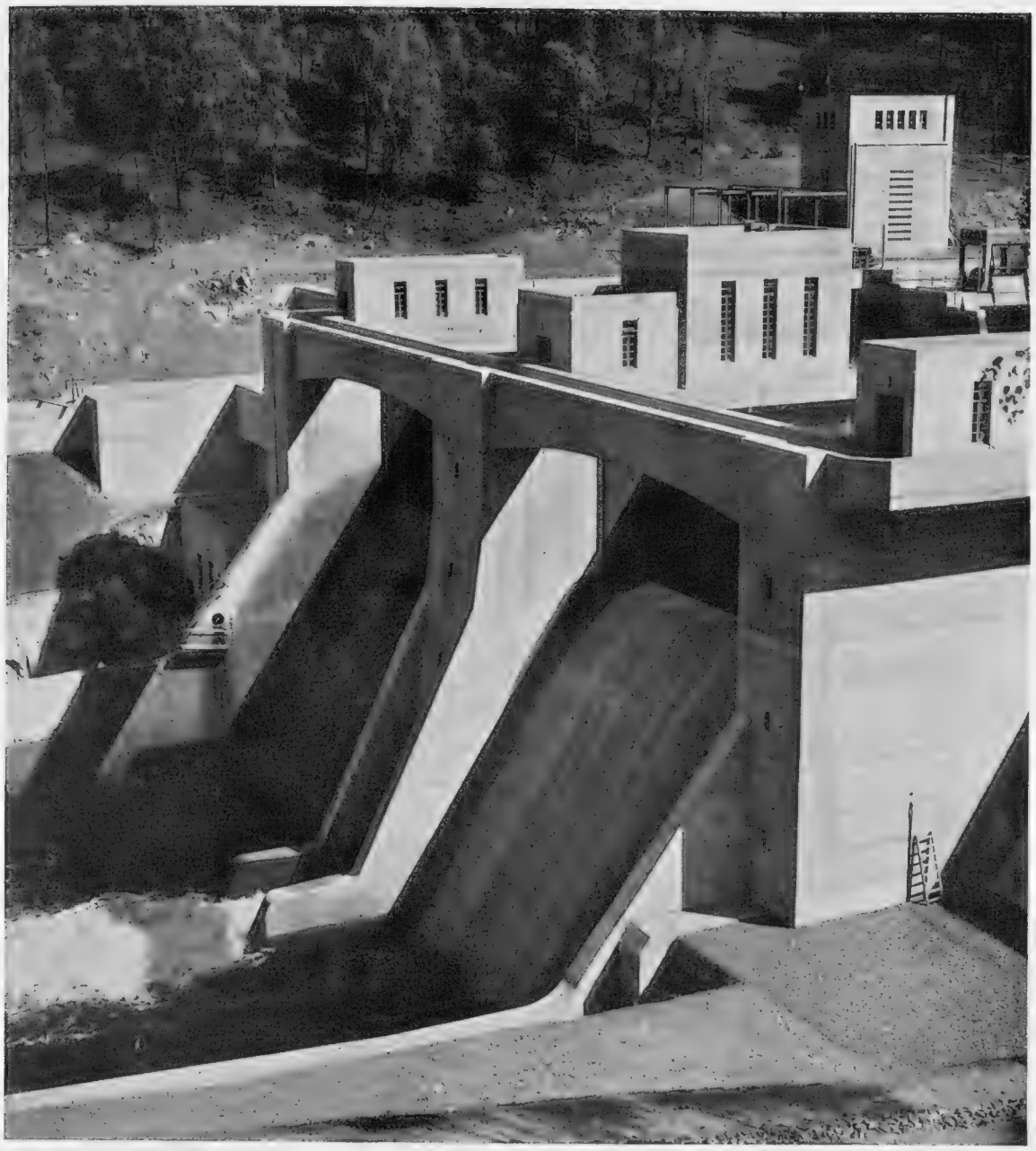
PREPARING THE DRAINAGE AND IRRIGATION CANALS FOR THE NEW FRENCH RICE-FIELDS: The all-important fresh water for the fields is carried by pipes from the Rhône.

BLEACHING AND POLISHING THE RICE AT ONE OF THE THREE NEIGHBOURING FACTORIES: At these factories the rice is skinned and then bleached, polished and glazed.

THE NEW FACE OF INDUSTRIAL SCOTLAND AND WALES

THE COMPLETION OF THE FIRST PHASE OF THE GREAT TUMMEL–GARRY SCHEME, AND THE INSTALLATION OF THE NANTGARW COAL-CONVEYER SYSTEM

The projects of the North of Scotland Hydro-Electric Board are calculated in less than a generation to transform the face of the Highlands, bringing industries to areas that have long been languishing, areas where the crofter has found but a scant livelihood and real distress exists at the present moment. In industrial South Wales, too, the transformation is on the same grand scale as it is in Scotland, and the development of the new coal seams at Nantgarw is part of the plan extending from light to heavy industry, giving the Principality an economic balance it has never known.



On left—**THE COMPLETED CLUNIE DAM, SHOWING THE DOWNSTREAM FACE OF THE BARRAGE, WITH THE INTAKE CONTROL TOWER ABOVE IT : A fortnight ago a ceremony was held at Clunie Power Station to mark the first phase of the completion of the Tummel-Garry scheme. At the Clunie Dam the water is carried through a tunnel bored for two miles through the solid rock, and it emerges at the power station. There is another dam on the river at Pitlochry, and the water which drives the turbines at Clunie is used again at the Pitlochry power station.** Before reaching Clunie the water is used both at Rannoch and Tummel Bridge, and when the Errochty Power Station comes into being in 1952 or 1953, it will be used there as well. So it will be seen that the Scottish engineers are wasting nothing. When the North of Scotland Hydro-Electric Board first proposed this mighty power project, there was an impulse locally and nationally to oppose it. Inevitably the Board won the argument, and it appears also that they have successfully won over local opinion.

Below—**THE CONVEYERS, WHICH WILL CARRY 1,500 TONS OF COAL FROM THE RAILWAY SIDINGS TO THE NEW COKE OVEN AND BY-PRODUCT PLANT AT NANTGARW, NEAR CARDIFF : In addition to this plant, a model colliery is also rising at Nantgarw in the once-depressed Taff Valley of South Wales. The old pit at Nantgarw was closed in 1927, but with the discovery of rich new seams, with deposits enough for 100 years, Nantgarw, is going into action again, and it is hoped that it will be in full production in 1952.**

SPEED, DETECTION AND RESCUE IN MODERN AVIATION

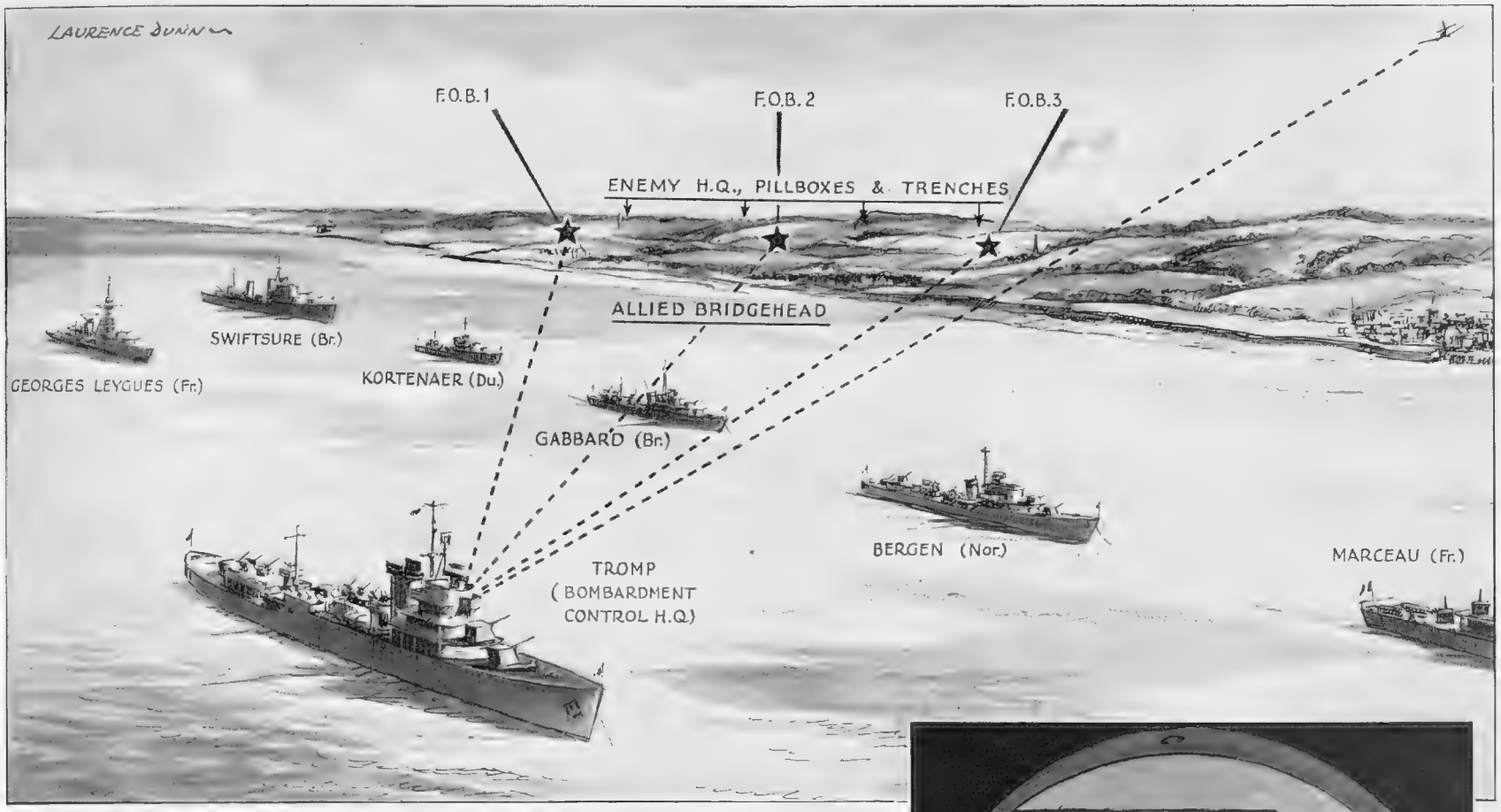
Britain's New Jet—The Martin Marlin Makes its Bow in America—Helicopters for the Korean Front

BRITAIN'S LATEST JET RESEARCH AIRCRAFT : It was recently announced by Handley Page, Ltd., that this new jet-powered prototype research aircraft, designed in collaboration with and constructed by Blackburn and General Aircraft, Ltd., at Brough, had successfully completed its first test flight. This new high-speed aircraft, known as the H.P. 88, has an experimental Handley Page wing, and is powered by a Rolls-Royce Nene turbo-jet engine. On its initial flight it was flown by the Blackburn test-pilot, Mr. G. R. I. Parker, D.F.C., A.F.C., D.S.M. This example of co-operation between Blackburns and Handley Page is of the greatest interest. The two firms both came into being well before the First World War, and their historic contributions to aviation, both in war and peace, have earned the gratitude of the nation.

A MARLIN "TO SPIKE THE GUNS" OF ENEMY SUBMARINES : THE U.S. Navy's new submarine hunter flying over Chesapeake Bay. Power is provided by two Wright turbo-compound engines each developing 3,250 h.p.

THE FIRST TWIN-ENGINED FLYING-BOAT TO BE DEVELOPED FOR THE U.S. NAVY SINCE THE WAR : A Martin P5M-1 Marlin flying-boat taking-off from the waters of Chesapeake Bay on its first flight. The Marlin has been designed especially to seek out and destroy enemy submarines and, electronically, it is among the most completely equipped aircraft in the U.S. Navy. The most characteristic feature of the P5M-1, the successor to the P.B.M. Mariner which was in production for nine years, is the new hull design. This is a result of a long series of tests made in co-operation with the Navy and the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, with models in the towing tanks of the Stevens Institute of Technology. From the shallow Vee-type step aft, the hull is noteworthy for its depth and length. This long afterbody is designed to permit safer alightings on rough stretches of water.

HELICOPTERS FOR THE KOREAN FRONT : *Above* and *on right*—Rotating-wing aircraft being taken aboard the carrier *Warrior* at Portsmouth before the warship left for the Far East. The helicopters will be used for rescue operations. They are Westland Sikorskys. Both the Royal Navy and the Royal Air Force use these machines. They are known as Dragonflies, and both are powered by Alvis Leonidas engines.



BOMBARDING THE INVASION COAST ON THE LAST DAY OF "EXERCISE PROGRESS," IN WHICH WARSHIPS OF FIVE MEMBERS OF THE NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANISATION TOOK PART: In this drawing the Allied Fleet, consisting of British, French, Dutch, Danish and Norwegian warships, is seen shelling the Normandy shore at a point only a few miles east of the D-Day landings in 1944. The bombardment, primarily an exercise in communications, took place on the seventh anniversary of D-Day. The Dutch cruiser *Tromp* acted as H.Q. ship. Forward observation posts and spotting planes named targets and reported aim. Each of the ships was responsible for its own sector.

FIVE NAVIES COMBINE IN EXERCISES

THE RECENT MANŒUVRES IN THE BAY OF BISCAY AND THE ENGLISH CHANNEL

Drawings and Photographs by Laurence Dunn

***On right*—THE SUBMARINERS' VIEWPOINT:** The scene looking through the attack periscope of a submerged T-class submarine, one of which took part in the recent combined exercises in the English Channel and the Bay of Biscay. This is drawn from an original sketch made underwater, and shows the disturbance made by the "Snort" breathing apparatus when it is in action. Beyond is the telescopic radar screen.

THREE MOTOR TORPEDO-BOATS CONVERGE IN A NIGHT ATTACK ON THE NORWEGIAN DESTROYER "BERGEN": The *Bergen* acquitted herself well in warding off this three-pronged assault. Norwegian and Danish vessels were taking part for the first time in these combined exercises, and it was quite remarkable the speed with which their personnel came to understand the signalling code now adopted as standard for Allied Fleet communications.

FIVE NAVIES COMBINE IN EXERCISES

THE RECENT MANŒUVRES IN THE BAY OF BISCAY AND THE ENGLISH CHANNEL

(*Continued from previous page*)

Warships of five Allied nations have recently been carrying out manœuvres together, under the auspices of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation. These manœuvres, known by the code name "Exercise Progress," lasted over a week, and took place in the Bay of Biscay and English Channel.

Initiated two years ago, the first Allied Naval Exercises were under the direction of a British Admiral. In 1950 it was the turn of the Netherlands, and this year the inter-Allied fleet, totalling forty-eight ships, was directed by Vice-Admiral M. M. P. L. Pothuau, Commander of the French Naval Squadron.

As in previous years, British, French and Netherlands forces took part. Notable features of this year's gathering was the larger proportion of French ships present and the inclusion of vessels from two further navies, namely, Denmark and Norway.

The British forces were under the command of Vice-Admiral C. A. L. Mansergh, C.B., D.S.C., flying his flag in the 8,000-ton cruiser *Swiftsure*. Admiral Sir Philip L. Vian, K.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., C.-in-C. Home Fleet, was also there in the 23,500-ton aircraft-carrier *Indomitable*, the only aircraft-carrier and our largest ship present.

NOT IN PORT, BUT STEAMING AT 13 KNOTS SIDE BY SIDE AT SEA: The French cruiser *Georges Leygues*, as seen from the Britis destroyer *Gabbard* while jackstay practice was being carried out during the recent five-nation exercises.

Three other cruisers took part—two French and one Dutch — the *Gloire* (Vice-Admiral Pothuau) and the *Georges Leygues*, both of 7,600 tons, and the Dutch flagship *Tromp*, with Rear-Admiral A. de Booy, O.B.E., on board.

These were supported by twelve destroyers, *Agincourt, Corunna, Gabbard* and *St. James* of the Battle class, and the slightly smaller ship *Scorpion*; together with three French units, the *Marceau, Alsacien* and *Lorrain*; the Dutch ships *Kortenaer* and *Marnix*; and finally, the two Norwegian vessels *Stavanger* and *Bergen*, the former flying the flag of their C.-in-C., Captain A. Sorensen.

Eleven frigates, two of them British, two Dutch, the rest French; a submarine supply ship; thirteen submarines (including two Danish and six motor-torpedo or gunboats, made up the rest of the Allied fleet. About 100 aircraft, both British and French, were also employed.

The fleet—submarines and mosquito craft excepted—assembled in Douarnenez Bay, a few miles south of Brest. There, in perfect summer weather, exercises on communications began, to ensure that all ships were familiar with the standard system laid down. It needs little imagination to appreciate that there lies one of the greatest difficulties facing the commander of an allied fleet: that all his vessels must know and be expert in the use of a common code. Much credit is due to our allies for the speed with which they became used to the British procedure, which was adopted as standard.

One day in Douarnenez Bay was of especial importance to two ships there, the British destroyer *Gabbard* and the Dutch cruiser *Tromp*, which were lying at anchor but a short distance apart. In the morning *Gabbard* received from Captain (D) in the leading destroyer, *Agincourt*, this message: "Best wishes on your 298th birthday. Steer clear of the *Tromp*." To which the reply was made: "Intend engaging her more closely."

This recalled the fact that at the Battle of Gabbard, which took place off the East Coast in June 1653, Cromwell's forces, under the command of Generals Monk and Greene, engaged and roundly defeated the Dutch fleet under Admiral Tromp. Signals appropriate to the occasion were exchanged between the ships *Gabbard* and *Tromp*, and the fact that former enemies were now staunch allies was celebrated by an exchange of informal visits.

The main purpose of the manœuvres was to test anti-submarine warfare tactics, and therefore, as soon as the preliminaries were over, the fleet put to sea. Heading for the Bay of Biscay, in weather which was calm and inclined towards fog, part of the fleet played the role of a convoy and escort traversing a submarine-infested area. A "killer force" of destroyers and frigates was spread out ahead of the convoy and its surrounding screen, and th with planes from the *Indomitable* and others from St. Eval, in Cornwa and French aircraft from Lorient, made many contacts with t enemy submarines, and several kills were claimed.

These exercises, with minor variations, occupied the first few days, while at night the convoy and the escort continued on its way, despite attention both from mosquito craft as well as submarines.

Although the final summing-up has not been made known, it appeared that this year the submarines were far less successful than on previous exercises. This may have been partly due to the oily, calm sea, which made detection easier, and also to the fact that the hazy weather enabled planes to get close to surfaced submarines before the latter could spot them.

Other phases of the exercises were concerned with defence against enemy aircraft and heavy surface raiders which attacked at night. Motor gunboats and torpedo-boats also took their turn in mock attacks on the convoy and its escort. In night encounters with these, the escorting Norwegian destroyers played a prominent part, the *Bergen* in particular distinguishing herself.

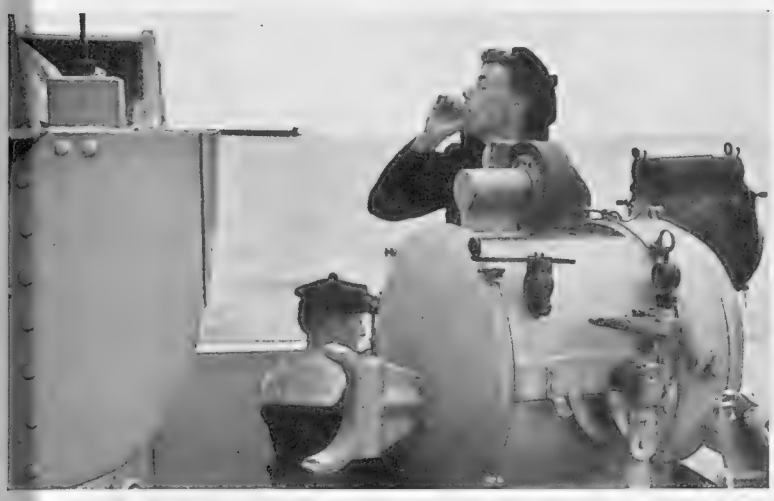
A diversion occurred about this time when those on the French flagship *Gloire* learned that one of the frigates had an appendicitis case. Knowing that they had on board the best medical equipment on any French ship, the *Gloire* temporarily relinquished control of the exercises to another ship and diverted some 30 miles from her course to take off the sick man, who was successfully operated on. By happy coincidence, the last day of the exercise fell on the seventh anniversary of the Allied landings in Normandy, and a large part of the Allied fleet anchored off that coast carrying out, under the direction of the Dutch cruiser *Tromp*, a "bombardment" of shore positions, guided by spotting planes and liaison officers ashore. This exercise in communications was followed by a night of activity in which the region about the bridgehead was defended against attack from E-boats. A rectangular area extending many miles out from shore was boxed-in by a patrol of numerous frigates and destroyers, each of which was allocated an 8-mile beat, each ship working back and forth to a tight schedule, thus killing the possibility of enemy craft trying to slip through undetected. On the following morning the fleet reassembled, this time at Cherbourg, where a start was made in collecting data for the final summing-up.

The whole exercise this year was remarkable for the smoothness of its workings, largely due to the great care and precision with which the French Commander and his staff planned every detail in advance; to the keenness of the Norwegian and Danish personnel participating for the first time; and, finally, to an even greater feeling of cordiality existing between the ships of the different navies.

H.M.S. "INDOMITABLE," FLAGSHIP OF ADMIRAL SIR PHILIP L. VIAN, C.-IN-C. HOME FLEET, IN DOUARNENEZ BAY, WHERE THE INITIAL PHASES OF THE FIVE-POWER EXERCISES TOOK PLACE: These covered the all-important signalling and communications exercises on which the success of the subsequent manœuvres largely depended. The *Indomitable*, of 23,500 tons, recently underwent an extensive refit. She was completed in 1941. Her speed is 31 knots. The carrier recently led a British squadron on a summer cruise to Stockholm, and other northern European ports, and was visited by King Gustav Adolf.

On right—DURING "MAKE-AND-MEND" ABOARD THE BRITISH DESTROYER "GABBARD": Padre Scott tries his hand with the accordion; others read their papers, mend their equipment, or take it easy in the summer sunshine.

GETTING READY THE AMMUNITION FOR THE SALUTE: At work in one of the gun-emplacements of the Norwegian warship *Stavanger* as she approached Portsmouth at the end of the combined exercises of the five nations.



WITH HIS HAND AS A MEGAPHONE: Signaller Karstein Lind, of the Norwegian destroyer *Stavanger*, repeats a message to the bridge. The Scandinavian sailors, taking part in these exercises for the first time, showed tremendous keenness in mastering the technique of Allied communications.

MANNING THE WHALER IN THE DESTROYER "GABBARD": The destroyer, acting as escort to the aircraft-carrier *Indomitable*, had just received the signal that the carrier was about to fly off planes. The whaler is then put to sea in case there are any "ditched" aircraft. The *Gabbard*, a destroyer of 2,315 tons in the Gabbard class, was launched during 1945.

AMERICAN RESTORERS IN BYZANTIUM

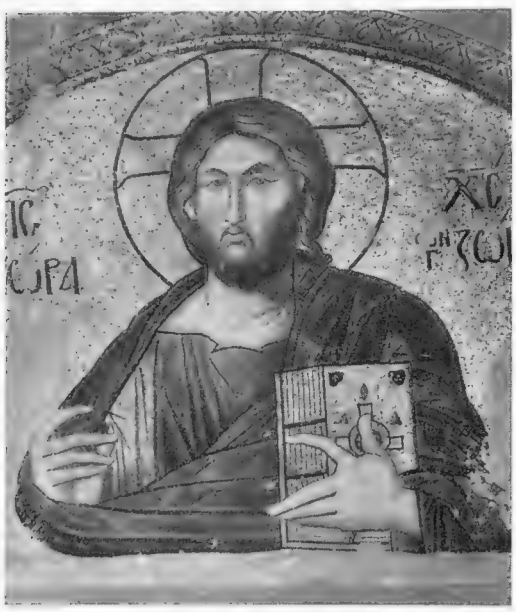
THE RESTORED FOURTEENTH-CENTURY MOSAICS IN THE CHURCH OF ST. SOPHIA, ISTANBUL

Byzantium—Constantinople—Istanbul—with whatever name and culture it is associated—is one of the really great cities of all times. In its history and among its stones can be found a metropolitan civilisation of thousands of years. In the narrower sense, Byzantine is Islamic and Ottoman, but is also pre-Greek, Greek and Roman. This fact was recognised by the late Kemal Ataturk, President of the Turkish Republic in 1935, when he sanctioned the conversion of St. Sophia from a mosque into a museum of Romano-Byzantine-Christian and Ottoman-Moslem art. Shortly before this decision, permission had been given to the late Thomas Whittemore, under the auspices of the Byzantine Institute, Boston, to uncover, clean and conserve St. Sophia's great series of mosaics. This work has gone forward steadily, despite constant interruption during the years of the Second World War, and, alas, Mr. Whittemore's death last year. Professor Paul Underwood is now in charge of the great undertaking that has, in a sense, provided the necessary enthusiasm for other work in progress in Istanbul.

Although the church itself is of the eleventh century, it has a narthex (the western portico common in early churches reserved for women and penitents) decorated with a series of lunette-shaped mosaics telling the story of the Life of Christ. The series dates from the beginning of the fourteenth century; the estimated years being A.D. 1305 to A.D. 1308. They are believed to have been made at the instance of Theodorus Metochites, the Byzantine author and man of learning who was a principal minister of the Emperor Andronicus II.

Even before the present restoration work was started the mosaics were known to exist and, indeed, were partly uncovered, but the work done by the Byzantine Institute, Boston, in cleaning and consolidating them has virtually rediscovered the beautiful works of art. The pictures on this page, the first to be taken since the work began, show the mosaics restored to their former glory.

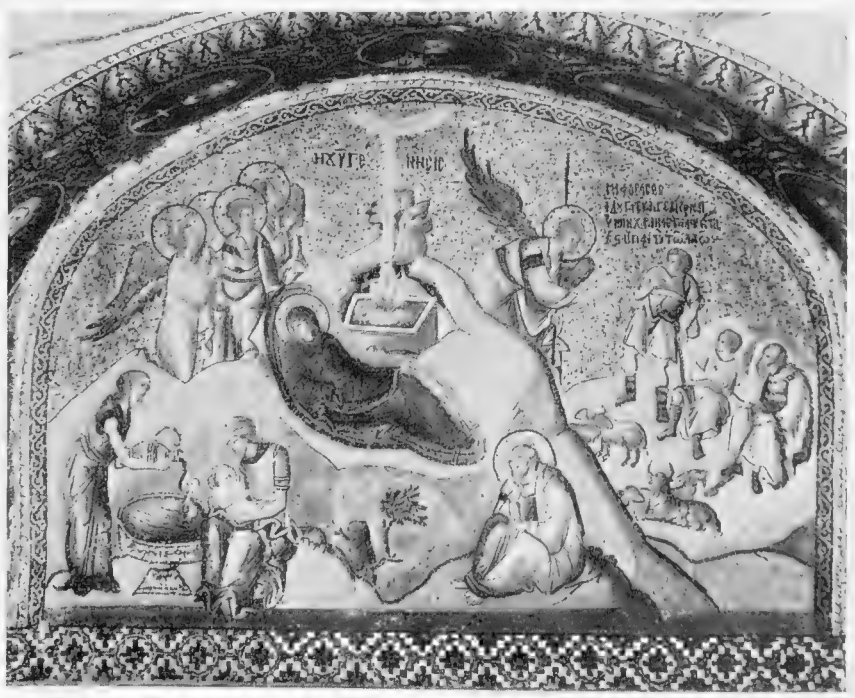
THE MOSAIC DEPICTING THE HOLY FAMILY'S RETURN TO NAZARETH AFTER THE FLIGHT INTO EGYPT AS IT NOW APPEARS AFTER RESTORATION: This is one of the Byzantine mosaics on the Life of Christ in the former Mosque of St. Sophia, Istanbul, which have lately been uncovered and cleaned by members of the Byzantine Institute, Boston, U.S.A. The work was started by the late Thomas Whittemore, shortly before Kemal Ataturk sanctioned the conversion of St. Sophia from a mosque into a museum of Romano-Byzantine-Christian and Ottoman-Moslem art. The mosaic depicting the Return to Nazareth is one of the series which dates back to the period between A.D. 1305 and 1308.



"CHRISTOS PANTOCRATOR"—"CHRIST THE LORD OF ALL": This is described as the noblest and most masterly of the early fourteenth-century mosaic series, depicting the Life of Christ, in St. Sophia, Istanbul.

A STUDY OF ST. JOSEPH—DETAIL FROM THE MOSAIC DEPICTING THE NATIVITY: This is a portion of the mosaic illustrated in the bottom right-hand corner of this page.

WEARY TRAVELLERS ON THE ROAD TO JERUSALEM: The background of this mosaic, depicting St. Mary and St. Joseph on their way to Jerusalem, is of gold and silver tesserae with occasional flecks of other brilliant colours. The travellers are preceded by a man carrying a bundle.



THE ARRIVAL IN JERUSALEM AND THE NATIVITY OF OUR LORD: *Left*—"There went out a decree from Cæsar Augustus that all the world should be taxed. . . ." Mary and Joseph appear before Cyrenius, Governor of Syria, while a queue of people await their turn. A scribe enters information on his papyrus. *Right*—"And she brought forth her first-born Son, and wrapped Him in swaddling clothes and laid Him in a manger. . . ." This is the mosaic of the Birth of Christ, with shepherds on the right and the choir of angels on the left. St. Joseph is the seated figure. In this mosaic the artist has portrayed two children, one in the manger beside the Virgin Mary, and the other in the foreground.

PERSONALITIES

Notabilities in the News During Recent Days in Europe and the United States of America

1. QUEEN JULIANA IN LUXEMBOURG: The Queen walking through the city with the Prince of the Netherlands.

2. WAGNER'S GRANDSONS AT WORK: Wieland and Wolfgang Wagner at a Bayreuth rehearsal.

3. MUSSOLINI'S DAUGHTER SCOOTS ABOUT ROME: Twenty-two-year-old Anna Maria on her high-powered motor-scooter.

4. THE TESTIMONY OF PATRICK HURLEY: The former U.S. War Secretary gives evidence in Washington.

5. MacARTHUR OPPONENT: Vice-Admiral Oscar Badger testifying before the Senate Committee in Washington.

6. THE CHEERFUL DEAN: The veteran churchman, the Very Rev. W. R. Inge, at a Foyle's luncheon.

7. THE OIL SHEIKH: Sheikh Abdullah Mubarak, heir to the throne of Kuwait, in London last week, bent on negotiations.

1. The Dutch Royal Visit to Luxembourg.—Queen Juliana of the Netherlands and the Prince of the Netherlands recently paid a three-day official visit to their little neighbour Luxembourg. They were welcomed at the airport by the Grand Duchess Charlotte and Prince Felix. On the second day of the visit, when they went to lay a wreath on the monument to Luxembourg's war dead, they walked through the streets of the city and were cheered enthusiastically by the crowds.

2. Carrying on the Wagner Tradition.—Richard Wagner, the great German composer, the self-taught son of a municipal official of Leipzig, who rose to be the most dominant figure in the world of music in the nineteenth century, left behind him one son, Siegfried, who married the talented Winifred Williams. The latter, it may be remembered, directed the Bayreuth Festival during the Hitler regime, and was sentenced in 1947 to 450 days' special labour service and the loss of 60 per cent. of her fortune. Now Siegfried's sons, Wieland and Wulfgang, are acting as administrative and art directors of the Bayreuth Festival of 1951, which is to open on July 19. In this picture they are seen attending a rehearsal. Their grandfather, Richard Wagner, lived at Bayreuth during the latter part of his life, and it was in the picturesque town on the Red Main that he died in 1883.

3. Anna Maria Mussolini.—This twenty-two-year-old daughter of the late Italian leader was the fourth of Mussolini's five children. She now lives in Rome with her mother, and it is an everyday sight to see her out shopping on her motor-scooter. Of the remainder of the Mussolini family, Anna Maria's brother Vittorio lives in Argentina, her sister Edda, the wife of the late Count Ciano, takes the sun in Capri, and the youngest brother lives in Rome. Anna Maria's other brother, Bruno Mussolini, died in an air crash in 1941.

4 and 5. Enough to Fill Two Bibles.—Among the star witnesses called in the later stages of the MacArthur Inquiry held before the Joint Senate Committees in Washington, an inquiry that has already produced enough words to fill two Bibles, were Vice-Admiral Oscar C. Badger, former U.S. Naval Commander in the Far East, and General Patrick J. Hurley, former U.S. War Secretary and former U.S. Ambassador to China. Both of them were good value in this marathon inquiry. Admiral Badger not only supported the Joint Chiefs in their disagreement with General MacArthur over military policy in Korea, but he indicated as well his complete agreement with the present design simply to inflict such heavy losses on the Chinese as to force them to consider acceptable armistice terms. He testified also that the decision of the United States to go in on behalf of the invaded Republic of South Korea had been an act against aggression that had been necessary, and that had greatly strengthened America in Asia. He declared to be unacceptable all of General MacArthur's concepts of "going in alone." On the day after Admiral Badger, General Hurley took the stand. He told his hearers that the Truman Administration's action in Korea against Communist aggression had reversed five years of State Department "appeasement" of Communism in Asia. General Hurley asserted that the Yalta Agreement of 1945 had been an "immoral and cowardly" act of weakness taken while President Roosevelt was a sick man. At Yalta, where important concessions were given to the Russians to induce them to join the war against Japan, "American diplomats surrendered the territorial integrity and political independence of [Nationalist] China and wrote the blueprint for the Communist conquest of China," he said. Even before Yalta, General Hurley contended, the State Department had been undercutting the Atlantic Charter, with its four freedoms, and had consistently "appeased" not only the Communists but also "the imperialists." His principal target before the panel of inquiry, which is made up of the combined Senate Armed Services and Foreign Relations Committees, appeared to be Secretary of State Dean Acheson. In testimony going over a wide area, General Hurley accused "British and Eastern oil interests of bringing on the current crisis in Iran by their greed."

6. Dean Inge at the Age of Ninety-one.—The veteran churchman, who retired from the Deanery of St. Paul's in 1934, after having held that office since 1911, celebrated his ninety-first birthday on June 6, and a few days ago he was a guest at Foyle's Literary Luncheon held in connection with the launching of Gayelord Hauser's book, *Look Younger, Live Younger*. Not for a long time has the once gloomy Dean looked more cheerful in a press photograph than he did on this occasion. Between the wars, the wit, the aphorisms and the challenging attitude toward social problems of Dean Inge were world talking points, and he is not forgotten now in the world of scholarship; for his contribution to philosophy has been considerable, the product of a profound intellect, a clear vision and a vivid imagination.

7. Sheikh Abdullah Mubarak in London.—The Sheikh, who is heir to the throne of the Arab Principality of Kuwait, was in London last week to meet officials of the Foreign Office and the Ministry of Fuel, and also to meet representatives of the firm of engineers which is installing Kuwait's first piped water supply. With the advent of the Abadan crisis, Kuwait becomes a major factor in imperial economy; for it is from this little Principality that 2,000,000 tons of oil per month are now being loaded into tankers. The Kuwait Oil Company, operating a concession from the Sheikh, is the joint enterprise of Anglo-Iranian and Gulf Oil. Because of Kuwait, it is probable that British motorists will be spared further rationing.

ADVENTURE AT SEA

Borstal Boys Picked Up Adrift and then Abscond Again; Voyages by Sail and Canoe

ESCAPED BORSTAL YOUTHS ARE BROUGHT IN BY LIFEBOAT: Five boys from a Borstal Institution at Hollesley Bay, near Ipswich, were found, the day following their escape, off Clacton in a small sailing-boat. They had lost an oar and had been drifting for two hours before they were picked up by a Dutch ship. *Left*—the Clacton lifeboat, which took the lads off the Dutch ship, comes alongside at Clacton. *Right*—The boys, looking very sorry for themselves, are helped ashore by amiable lifeboatmen. Two of the boys again absconded next day. Villagers are protesting against the frequent escapes from the "open" Hollesley Bay Borstal.

TWO CANOES ATTEMPT THE CHANNEL CROSSING: *Above and on right*—Under the command of Mr. Charles Harrison and Mr. David Hirschfeld, two canoes, lashed together and powered by a 4-h.p. outboard-motor, set out to cross the English Channel last week. Mr. Harrison took six hours last year to cross the Channel in a single canoe with an outboard-motor; this time the pair expected to reduce the time to two-and-a-half hours, and actually made the crossing in three-and-a-half hours, after shipping water in the seas that sprang up half-way over. In the picture above, the adventurers are seen lifting their craft into the water at Dover. Captain John Walker, coxswain of the Dover lifeboat, who had followed them across, persuaded the pair not to attempt the return crossing.

THE BRAZILIAN SCHOONER "ALMIRANTE SALDANHA" AT CAPETOWN: On a world tour, this training vessel, carrying seventy-six midshipmen and cadets who are under instruction, took thirty days for the Buenos Aires-Cape Town run, mostly under sail. The four-masted schooner, built at Barrow in 1933 by Vickers-Armstrong, displaces 3,325 tons and can carry 26,000 sq. ft. of sail. From Cape Town she will go to Colombo and Bombay, then through the Red Sea to European ports. On her annual training cruise in European waters last year, the *Almirante Saldanha* visited Portsmouth, where she was received with full naval honours and a shore-battery salute.

ONE MAN AND HIS DOG—8,000 MILES IN AN ENGINELESS SLOOP: Bearded and bronzed, Clyde Deal, a thirty-six-year-old American, arrives with his dog Tenerife at New York, and waves to spectators after completing an 8,000-mile voyage which included a straight run of 4,400 miles from the Canary Islands. Deal left the United States in 1949 on a Swedish freighter. In Scandinavia he sought a boat suitable for his adventure, and bought the *Ran*, a 4½-ton engineless sloop in which he set sail last year to brave the ocean deserts without human company.

THE RISE OF CRAWLEY NEW TOWN : *Above*—An aerial view of part of the area now under development, showing in the foreground the great ring road round the new residential units and the industrial area. *On left*—In this aerial view the houses of the old town are seen in the foreground.

NEW CRAWLEY FROM THE AIR

ONE OF LONDON'S SATELLITES WHICH WILL EVENTUALLY HAVE A POPULATION OF 60,000

Plans for the de-centralisation of population from London centre largely on the eight new towns with which the Metropolis is being ringed—Basildon, Bracknell, Crawley, Harlow, Hatfield, Hemel Hempstead, Stevenage and Welwyn Garden City.

Of these new towns, Harlow and Stevenage, lying to the north of London, are already making marked building progress, while Crawley, on the old coaching road to Brighton, is also beginning to take shape. Many families have long since moved into their new homes at West Green, Crawley, and new factories are in being on the north side of the town.

The new town of Crawley has been planned and is being built by a Development Corporation established in 1947 under the New Towns Act with the object of creating in Sussex a self-contained and balanced community for work and living for 50,000 to 60,000 people. The aerial pictures on this page give some idea of the progress achieved to date in this imaginative scheme designed to overcome the problems of slumdom—in other words, the sacrifice of the population to industrial needs.

At Crawley the new factories transferring from London are sited in the industrial area in the north of the town. Eighteen such factories have already been sited. Some are built and are in operation. They are light and airy and near enough to the residential areas of the town to eliminate tedious journeying to and from work.

Although the new towns are referred to as satellites, which in a sense they are, circulating as they do round the main orbit of London, it is explained by the Development Corporation that New Crawley is a self-sufficient town of its own. It is in no sense a dormitory for mighty London, a home for the commuter travelling up to town on the 7.55 and the 8.15. New Crawley is already beginning to have a life of its own, and a community spirit of its own.

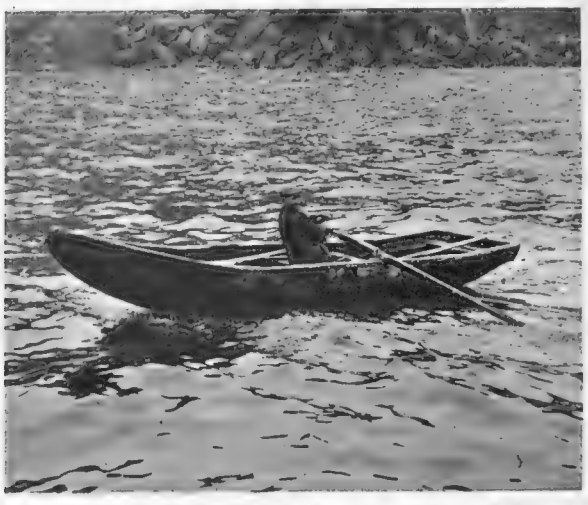
The SHARK FISHERS of ACHILL

HOW ORGANISED EXTERMINATION BY THE ISLANDERS LED TO THE CREATION OF THIS THRIVING INDUSTRY

THE HEADQUARTERS OF ACHILL ISLAND SHARK FISHERIES, LTD., IN KEEL BAY: The carcases of sharks, minus their livers, alongside the quay at Keel before being taken ashore for reduction into fishmeal. The livers are rendered down into oil in a floating factory. The Achill shark fisheries on the West Coast of Eire, which had their beginnings in organised extermination of an annual shark visitation, now constitute an important industry.

THE ENTRANCE TO KEEL HARBOUR, ACHILL ISLAND: At one time the salmon fisheries of Keel were damaged every year by sharks. To-day, with the organisation of shark fishing from March to July, the damage done to the salmon fisheries is not so gre

CAUGHT IN ONE OF THE SHARK NETS BENEATH THE ROCKS OF ACHILL HEAD: Fishermen securing a newly-captured shark before towing it away for flensing. The shark nets are secured to the rocks and the corks float out the netting for about 50 to 100 ft. Once in the nets, the sharks are completely helpless and make no attempt to escape.



THE DEEP-SEA FISHERMEN OF ACHILL AT WORK IN THEIR CURRAGHS: *Left*—John McNulty rowing back to the headquarters ship after examining the shark nets he has placed in position beneath the rocks of Achill Head. *Right*—With a quick stroke of the hand harpoon a shark is accounted for after it has rushed headlong into the nets. The shark's tail is seen near the rocks. After killing, the sharks are taken in tow and removed to the factory-ship, where the livers are extracted for immediate processing.

THE HARPOON GUN IS POISED FOR ACTION : This is not so widely used as the nets, for unless the gunner hits the shark's head, it means a delay of half-an-hour or more before the shark can be accounted for and made fast to a buoy. The harpoon marksman is usually successful however.

NEARLY FIVE TONS OF SHARK—OVER 30 FT. IN LENGTH—POISED OVER THE DECK OF THE PROCESSING BOAT : With flensing knives the fishermen extract the liver—nearly a ton-and-a-half in this instance—and the carcase goes back into the sea for towing to the base at Keel.

THE LIVER TAKEN FROM A GIANT SHARK IS CUT UP FOR EASE OF HANDLING : Within a few minutes of being extracted it is being rendered down to make oil. In this picture, the remainder of the shark's carcase is seen being lowered into the sea before being towed to base.

THE SHARKS, SHORN OF THEIR LIVERS, LIE ON THE SHORE AT KEEL : Here the flensers, unmindful of the stench, go to work with their knives, and the cut-up portions of the carcases are despatched to the fishmeal factory. It is this fishmeal which represents the difference between profit and loss in the fisheries, which could not operate profitably on liver oil alone.

A hundred years ago fishermen off the West Coast of Ireland were troubled with what they described as "animals," and year after year many of the nets were lost or destroyed by the intruders.

But it was not until 1940, when thirty-nine-years-old Joseph Sweeney bought the salmon-fishing rights at Keel, Achill Island, on the West Coast of Eire, that anything was done to get rid of the intruders, which were at last recognised to be sharks.

Sweeney found that his first lot of gear, costing £200, was soon destroyed—and he organised shoots with dum-dum bullets to try to prevent further damage. Later, he used hand harpoons (which were not very successful) and nets.

But Sweeney found there were large numbers of these sharks—and every year they seemed to increase, arriving off the coast about the same time every year—and departing during July.

Here was the birth of a new industry; for the problem was what to do with the dead sharks. Enquiries at first were not very encouraging, but a start was made by selling the liver for oil, and then dumping the carcases. Later, to increase production and save transport costs the liver was processed on shore nearby—and to-day the concern has grown so large that the liver is rendered down and oil is turned out in barrels from a floating factory.

In six years the shark-fishing industry has risen into several concerns—with Sweeney running the largest, employing over 100 men.

The men are all trawlermen and deep-sea fishermen—and as the work is seasonal, lasting only from March/April until the end of July, they are employed on ordinary fishing—or migrate to other fishing grounds—for the rest of the year.

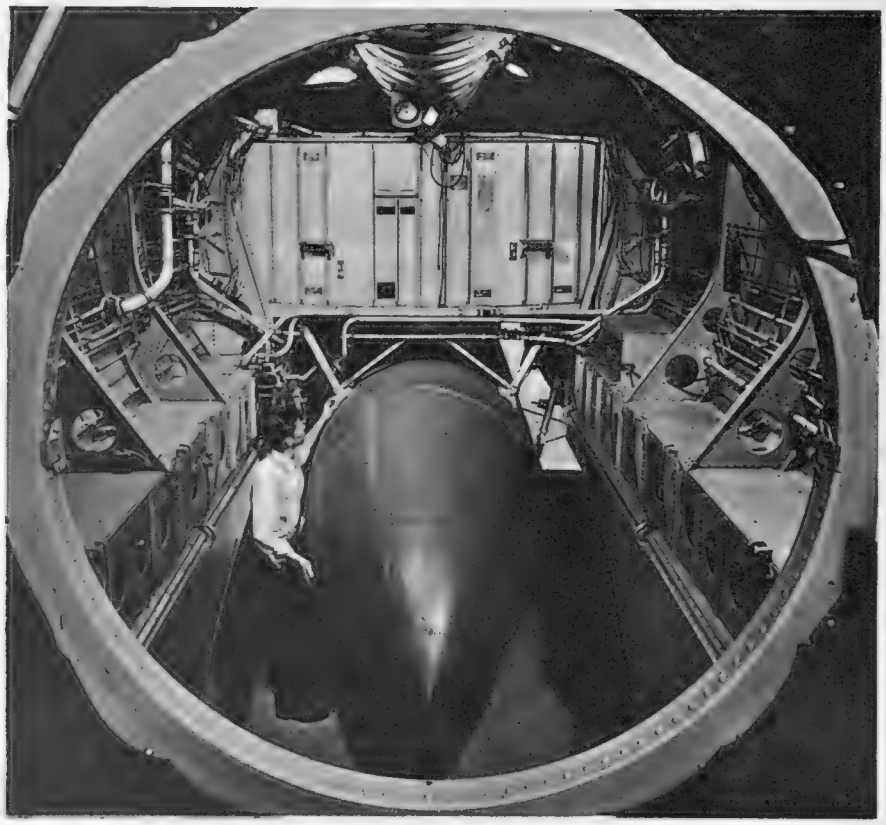
The work is not considered dangerous; at least, it is no more dangerous than deep-sea fishing. The job is well paid, the lowest-paid man earning more than an average of £12 a week. Each shark nets an average return of about £15 to £20, according to the size. About a ton of liver is taken from each animal. When rendered down, the oil is sold at £90 a ton nett. It takes five to six sharks to make a ton of oil. And at the height of the season some fifty or sixty sharks are caught by Sweeney's concern every week.

Their main method of catching was at one time with the harpoon gun, but to-day large nets are used for ease and speed. They are set out from various parts of the rocks near Achill Head and a shark is usually netted in each before it has been out half-an-hour. The animal is completely dumb, and although large numbers are caught this way, they still follow on. As soon as they touch the nets they seem to roll up in them and are completely helpless, and usually drown before the fishermen arrive to take up. Before taking up, however, each shark is killed by a hand harpoon.

With the gun harpoon the sharks are followed to within 10 yards or so, and are shot through the head. The harpoon rope is then fastened to a buoy and a boat comes along and takes the carcase. The harpoon gun is wasteful of time and manpower if the striker misses the vital spot, for it is then that the animal has to be played until a hand harpoon can be struck home.

MECHANICAL

SOME OF THE LATEST DEVELOPMENTS IN BRITAIN AND AMERICA; AND THE BUILDING OF A NEW BRIDGE IN FRANCE



A 44,000-LB. AERIAL BOMB MAKES ITS DEBUT: The giant bomb is shown for the first time during its tests by the American Air Force and Army Ordnance in the special cradle in the bomb-bay of a B-29 Superfortress. So large is the bomb it extends from front to rear bomb-bays and hangs partially out of the plane. This view, taken through the hatch of the forward crew compartment, shows details of the front bomb-bay and the method of attaching the bomb to the plane.

A NEW PROTECTION FOR RADAR EQUIPMENT DEMONSTRATED AT AKRON, OHIO: This giant radome, made of rubberised fabric for the U.S. Air Force, and held up by a twentieth-of-a-pound of air pressure without rigid supports, is designed to protect radar installations from bad weather. When inflated, the radome has a volume of 57,000 cu. ft., measures 167 ft. in circumference and 36 ft. in height, but when deflated fits into the box seen in the foreground.

THE B.R.M. IS MADE READY FOR NEXT WEEK'S BRITISH GRAND PRIX AT SILVERSTONE: Britain's £300,000 motor-racing hope, scratched from last Sunday's European Grand Prix at Rheims because of engine trouble, is seen at the disused Folkingham airfield, Lincolnshire, where technicians and fitters have been preparing the car for next Saturday's Grand Prix. It has now been made known that the engine, when running at the maximum speed, has proved to be too fast for the rest of the car. Gears, brakes and transmission, as well as bodywork, have had to be modified to avoid wasting power at top engine revolutions.

A TANK AT SEA—AMERICA ADOPTS THE WATERPROOF-COVER SYSTEM FOR HER MECHANISED VEHICLES: A General Patton N-64 tank, rendered waterproof by a deep-water "fording kit" developed by the U.S. Army Ordnance, is shown proceeding through 6 ft. of water during Army exercises. The kit consists of pre-shaped rubber shields for gun-barrel openings, tape, sealing compounds and intake and exhaust stacks. The latter are seen protruding above the water.

THE ARMCHAIR PHOTOGRAPHER OF THE U.S. NAVY—TWO CAMERAS PLACED ON A MACHINE-GUN TURRET: On the photographer's right is a 40-in. focal-length lens assembly and camera, and on his left a standard movie camera, both of which are mounted on an electrically-operated machine-gun turret. With the aid of the turret the seated cameraman takes aim in much the same way as a gunner. The lens assembly was developed at the Naval Ordnance Laboratory at White Oak, Maryland.

POST-WAR RECONSTRUCTION IN FRANCE—THE REBUILDING OF A ROUEN BRIDGE DESTROYED DURING THE WAR: A 150-ton floating crane is seen lowering the first section of the new bridge into position. The new bridge will take the name of its predecessor, Pont Corneille, which was destroyed during the fighting in France on June 9, 1940. It will be one of the biggest in Europe. The former bridge crossed the River Seine between Quai de Paris and Quai St. Sever and passed over the Ile Lacroix.

THE THREE-MASTED BARQUE "EAGLE" PAYS A VISIT TO BRITAIN: The United States Coastguard training-ship sails into Portsmouth Harbour after crossing the Atlantic under sail with 260 cadets. The *Eagle* is a 295-ft. three-masted barque. She was built in Germany as a sailing training-vessel for the German Navy, and commissioned in 1936. Before being taken over by the United States Government at the end of the Second World War, she bore the name *Horst Wessel*. During her present cruise *Eagle* will call at several European countries before returning to America.

FOR SERVICE IN PERUVIAN WATERS—THE TWO NEW RIVER GUNBOATS "UCAYALI" AND "MARAÑON" ARE HANDED OVER TO THE PERUVIAN NAVY: The scene at Southampton as a launch bearing the official party proceeded to the two new gunboats for the handing-over ceremony. The ceremony was attended by the Peruvian Ambassador, Señor Rivera Schreiber. The two new vessels have been built at the Woolston (Southampton) yard of John I. Thornycroft and Company for patrol and Police service on the River Amazon. Each vessel is of about 350 tons displacement, with an estimated speed of 12 knots. They are Deisel driven and can steam 6,000 miles without refuelling.

News from Britain's Ports

THE OTHER "EAGLE" ARRIVES AT PORTSMOUTH

The *Mauritius* is Sent to Abadan; The Handing-over of the Peruvian Gunboats

THE CRUISER H.M.S. "MAURITIUS," WHICH IS GUARDING BRITISH LIVES AND PROPERTY AT ABADAN: The dispatch of the vessel to Abadan was announced in the House of Commons last week by Mr. Morrison, the Foreign Secretary, in a statement on the Persian oil crisis, when he said that the Government were determined to protect the lives of British subjects if the Persians proved incapable of doing so. The cruiser is anchored off Abadan in Iraqi territorial waters on the Shatt-el-Arab River, and the Persian Government has lodged a protest with the Iraqi Government against her presence. H.M.S. *Mauritius* was completed in December, 1940.

A NARROW MISS AT SCARBOROUGH: The steam trawler *Emulator* narrowly misses crashing into the West Pier after entering the harbour during rough weather. Only by running her engines hard astern did she avoid a major tragedy. After a great struggle the ship was made secure alongside the pier.

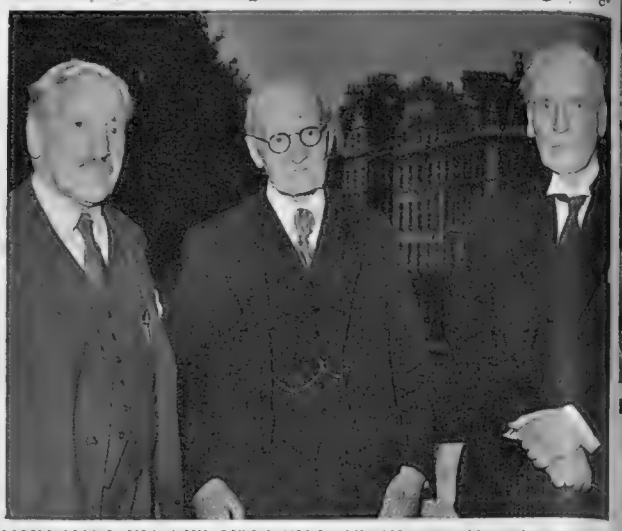
OFF TO THE FREETOWN FISHING BEDS: The West African Fisheries Research Institute vessel *Cape St. Mary* seen at her moorings at New Fresh Wharf, near London Bridge, before sailing for Sierra Leone. She came to London, complete with her all-African crew, for inspection by the Secretary of State for the Colonies. *Cape St. Mary* was built at Aberdeen.

A Survey of the Home News in Pictures

From TOWN and COUNTRY

The Plan to Extend Chelsea's Embankment; The Centenary of Chapman Lighthouse; New Sheriffs at Guildhall; The Bishop of London Leads a Pilgrimage

THE PLAN TO EXTEND THE CHELSEA EMBANKMENT WESTWARDS FROM BATTERSEA BRIDGE TO THE LOT'S ROAD POWER STATION, AND TO RECLAIM A LARGE AREA FROM THE BEND OF THE THAMES IN FRONT OF CHEYNE WALK: This far-reaching plan came before the Chelsea Council last week, and was approved in principle. When the area is reclaimed, the boat-yard, for so long a picturesque feature of the Chelsea scene, will probably have to be swept away. The roadway will be moved out into the reclaimed area, and between the new road and Cheyne Walk there will be a magnificent public garden. Building the new wall will cost between £210,000 and £230,000. The necessity to rebuild the river wall is an overruling factor, owing to the fact that tree-roots in the soil are threatening the stability of the old wall. At the same time, this gives an opportunity to create a garden between the trunk road and the Cheyne Walk service road, an idea that wins support because Chelsea has few public open spaces, and the Lot's Road area, covering the old Cremorne Gardens, is very badly served in this respect.



COMMEMORATING THE FIRST EARL OF OXFORD AND ASQUITH—A PLAQUE IS UNVEILED AT No. 20, CAVENDISH SQUARE, THE EARL'S HOME AT THE TURN OF THE CENTURY: From left to right are: Viscount Samuel, Professor Gilbert Murray, who unveiled the plaque, and the present Earl of Oxford and Asquith. The Earl of Oxford lived at No. 20 until 1908, when he succeeded to the Premiership, which he held continuously until 1916. When Lady Violet Asquith, eldest daughter of the late Earl, arrived for the ceremony, she rediscovered on the staircase a tiny carved cross which marks the spot where, in the early eighteenth century, a Lady Barrington fell and broke her neck. The house is now used as the headquarters of the Cowdray Club, which is attached to the Royal College of Nurses.

LORD WOOLTON PAYS TRIBUTE TO THE WORK OF LORD WINTERTON, "THE FATHER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS": The Chairman of the Conservative Party speaking at the reception and fête at Sedgwick Park, Horsham, Sussex, during which Mr. Edward Grosse presented an illuminated address to Lord Winterton, who has announced his intention of retiring after forty-seven years as M.P. for Horsham. The illuminated address, bound in leather, and inscribed with the names of 7,000 friends and supporters, was presented to Lord Winterton in commemoration of his forty-seven years as M.P. for the town. In his reply Lord Winterton said: "I shall miss the House of Commons, because I have enjoyed my life as an M.P., and I love the place. That is why in the last quarter of a century I have refused three offers to have my name submitted for a governorship oversea, and one for a high commissionership, since all four appointments would have meant my resignation from the Commons."

BUILT IN THE YEAR OF THE GREAT EXHIBITION—THE CENTENARY OF CHAPMAN LIGHTHOUSE: *Left*—Head-keeper Arthur Ritter and deputy-keeper Robert Humphreys keep watch on passing ships in the Thames estuary from the Chapman Light, which celebrated its centenary on June 23. *Right*—Chapman Lighthouse, which stands as a guardian of the narrow waters of the estuary between Canvey Island and Southend, on the Essex coast. The centenary of the lighthouse was commemorated with a television programme.

LORD NUFFIELD ACTS AS JUDGE IN A RACE BETWEEN TWO STEAM TRACTION-ENGINES AT NETTLEBED, NEAR READING: Mr. F. N. Ham, the stoker of "Eileen," the entry of Giles Romanes, explains the steering mechanism to Lord Nuffield before the start of the race, which was held for a wager. "Eileen" was built in 1919. The other engine taking part in the race was Mr. Arthur Napper's thirty-six-year-old "Old Timer," which beat "Eileen" by three lengths. The race was held over a course of about one mile in one of Lord Nuffield's fields, and the prize was a firkin of beer. The challenge was to decide which was Britain's fastest traction-engine. "Old Timer" was driven by Mr. Napper and Mr. R. J. Blackwell.

A MIDSUMMER CEREMONY IN THE CITY—THE ELECTION OF NEW CITY SHERIFFS AT GUILDHALL: The scene within Guildhall during the ceremony when the assembled Liverymen of the City Guilds were addressed by Mr. D. H. Truscott, Alderman and Stationer and Newspaper Maker, one of the new Sheriffs. Mr. Truscott is the third member of his family to join the Court of Common Council in eighty years. The Lord Mayor, Alderman Sir Denys Lowson, presided at the meeting. Guildhall was full when the Lord Mayor and the Aldermen and the High Officers of the City entered in procession. Each carried posies of old English flowers and, in accordance with ancient custom, the dais was strewn with sweet herbs. The two new City Sheriffs, Mr. Truscott and Mr. C. J. Harman, will take office at Michaelmas.

EROSION ON THE BANKS OF THE SEVERN: River traffic is said to be the cause of severe erosion of the Severn bank at Deerhurst, in Gloucestershire, which is causing great concern to the residents and the local Parish Council. In these pictures Mr. J. Fluck, the village schoolmaster, is at work on measurements of the bank which he makes in order to collect facts and figures on the extent of the damage. With him are children from his school, who assist by taking notes and making sketches. Mr. Fluck, lying full length, is taking a sight along a tape which marks the old boundary of the river at a point where there has been a heavy subsidence. It is feared that erosion will eventually cause the loss of much of the rich agricultural land around the village.

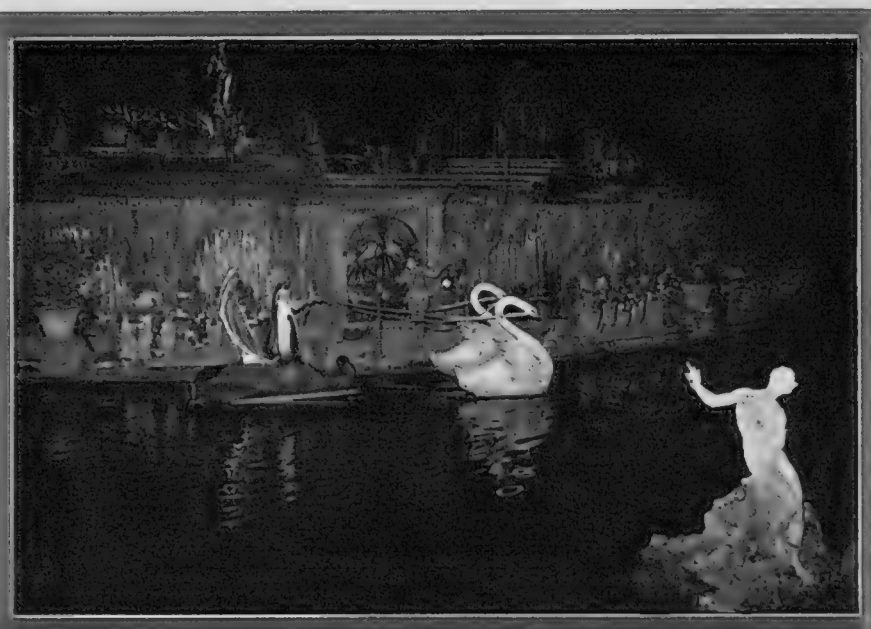
SALE OF ART TREASURES FROM HAREWOOD HOUSE: Adam and Regency furniture, Sèvres and other European porcelains, old English silver and pictures by Old Masters were auctioned at Christie's last week on the instructions of the Princess Royal, the Earl of Harewood, and the executors and trustees of the sixth Earl of Harewood. Some of the chief pieces of furniture are seen in this picture. The silver, sold on the first day, fetched a total of £10,820.

A FESTIVAL OF BRITAIN PILGRIMAGE TO HARROW-ON-THE-HILL: The Bishop of London leads a procession, made up of clergy and parishioners of the churches in the Rural Deanery of Harrow, to St. Mary's-on-the-Hill for a service during the pilgrimage. The evening service in church, at which civic dignitaries were present, was preceded by a short service of prayer on the hillside. The service at St. Mary's was conducted by the Rural Dean of Harrow; the lesson was read by the Headmaster of Harrow; and the address was given by Dr. Wand. Later, the Bishop of Willesden spoke at an epilogue service held in the churchyard.

OUTDOOR ENTERTAINMENT

STAGE EVENTS IN FLORENCE, ELSINORE, STRATFORD-ON-AVON AND LONDON

AN OPERATIC TITANIA: Twenty-three-year-old Tereesa Stich-Randall, of Hartford, Tennessee, wore a bathing-costume to sing her part in the special performance of Weber's opera *Oberon*, which was staged round a lake in the Boboli Gardens in Florence, during the musical festival.



"OBERON" PERFORMED ON A LAKE IN FLORENCE: For the first time since Karl Maria von Weber wrote it in 1825, the opera was performed in the setting demanded by the libretto. The production was the high spot of the two-month musical festival at Florence. Tereesa Stich-Randall swam across the moonlit lake to a little islet in the middle to sing her arias. She is seen in the picture *on the left* with her attendant fairies swimming round the rock. Weber wrote *Oberon* at a time when his strength was beginning to fail, and he was already suffering from the consumption from which he died in London in the following year. Two months before his death he conducted the first twelve performances of his last opera. The United States Ambassador and the British Ambassador were among the international audience which attended the performance of *Oberon*.

MICHAEL REDGRAVE SINGS AT STRATFORD-ON-AVON TOWN HALL: He was taking the part of David Garrick in the *Ode to Shakespeare*, and sang "The Mulberry Tree." Michael Redgrave first walked-on at Stratford-on-Avon Festival Theatre as a boy in 1921. Since then he has played many of the leading Shakespearean roles, and is now making his first appearance as Prospero in *The Tempest* at the Memorial Theatre. In 1940, he sang at the Haymarket Theatre, when he was playing the part of Macheath in *The Beggar's Opera*.

A SWEDISH HAMLET AT ELSINORE: Ruth Kasdan as Ophelia and Ingemar Pallin as Hamlet, stand on a bridge across the moat of Kronborg Castle. The production of Shakespeare's *Hamlet* on an open-air stage in the courtyard of Kronborg Castle at Elsinore, has become a yearly event, with companies of various nationalities playing the classic tragedy. Last summer it was the turn of the Old Vic Company, with Michael Redgrave as the gloomy Dane. Previous English performances at Elsinore were those of Sir Laurence Olivier and John Gielgud. This year the Swedish dramatic company of the Norrkoeping Statsteater provided the guest company.

***On left*—THREE DELECTABLE DELINQUENTS: Danny Kaye, Vivien Leigh and Sir Laurence Olivier as three Terrible Triplets in the star-studded, midnight matinee at the London Palladium, held as a tribute to the late Sid Field. Receipts estimated at £17,000 will go to establish a trust fund for the famous comedian's three children.** Some 2,300 people paid up to twenty guineas for their seats, and hundreds more stood to see over a hundred stars of stage and film give performances which included Orson Welles as a magician; the Crazy Gang; and the Terrible Triplets, who received one of the biggest ovations. Danny Kaye appeared again at the end of the second act, when he received a cricket lesson from Denis Compton. A measure of the quality of the entertainment was obtained by a look into the No. 1 dressing-room, which was shared by Sir Laurence Olivier, Danny Kaye, Douglas Fairbanks, Orson Welles and Ben Lyon; and the comedians' room with Tommy Trinder, Ted Ray, Arthur Askey and the Crazy Gang.

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A New Gilbert Frankau Novel, With the Mixture Very Much as Before and, as ever, Exceptionally Readable

WHEN a new novel by Mr. Gilbert Frankau is published there are readers all over the country who hurry off to their bookshop, their lending library or their bookstall to see what it is all about. So it was in the '40's, and the '30's, and the '20's; a long run and a successful one. OLIVER TRENTON, K.C. (Macdonald. 12s. 6d.), is the newest addition to the long list. It is described as a vintage novel, and is gratefully dedicated to the author's readers, who are likely to enjoy it as much as its predecessors.

Mr. Frankau's style, which is highly individual, does not alter much and, with its mixture of telegraphic brevity and cyclamen patch, sometimes seems designed to teach grammar a sharp lesson. It never conceals, however, the fact that he is a very good story-teller indeed, or that the present story of religious scruples, murder trials and well-timed heart attacks is quite exceptionally readable.

THE LOVERS (Heinemann. 10s. 6d.) resumes the story of those Chinese children, which Mr. Robert Payne began in *Love and Peace*, and it has a great deal of the tender but unwhimsical charm of that delightful book. It would be merely banal by now to observe that Mr. Payne writes about these children, now passing through their adolescence, with a deep understanding of their country and their national feelings. He has proved his knowledge of China and his love for the country many times in other books. What should be pointed out is that he also understands his characters as youths and girls who might in one sense be English, French or American in their reactions to each other, in their humour and in their gradual and often painful progress towards maturity. Mr. Payne writes with admirable sensitivity, but with no trace of the insipid. His descriptions of Peking under the snow, of the Summer Palace, of the robes and flowers, and the courtiers in the ominous year of 1912, are often quite dazzling, but it is in the virility of the story itself that the writer's strength lies.

THE PAVEMENT AND THE SKY (Wingate. 10s. 6d.) is a difficult book to classify; part autobiography, part miscellany, and a small part novel. It is nevertheless worth reading as a fresh experience and as an introduction to a new author who may make more than an ephemeral name for himself. Mr. Tom Clarkson tells us that he didn't want to begin with a novel, because what he had to say was too personal for that, but that it was not personal enough for autobiography. It is perhaps a pity that his confusion should have been communicated to the reader, but that is what has happened, and it is only with the last pages that the book assumes some kind of shape and purpose, as a portfolio of sketches and comments on a district in North London inhabited by "what used to be known as the poor," and that one is inclined to agree with Mr. Sacheverell Sitwell that the writer has sensibility and feeling.

Those, incidentally, are not the first or most obvious of Mr. Gerald Kersh's writing qualities. His latest novel, THE THOUSAND DEATHS OF MR. SMALL (Heinemann. 15s.), has great vitality certainly, but I doubt whether Miss Austen would recognise sensibility in it and I found myself that the vitality is that of a persistent, tireless talker whose brilliance you may applaud for the first hour till you find that his spate of words begins to exhaust you, and later to drain your own stock of mental energy.

I remember Mr. Kersh's early novels with delight, but surely, if this is not too querulous a note to strike, they were *short* books? Not condensed so much as designed with careful art; action, thought and emotion all being expressed by a few words so cunningly chosen that they seemed not only right, but inevitable. *They Died with Their Boots Clean* was an example of that masterly and economical technique. But this book sprawls, and its many felicities are only to be discovered by the patient and the persistent.

JANUARY THAW (Robert Hale. 10s. 6d.) is both quieter and more compact, and although it has none of the occasional verbal excitement of Mr. Kersh's writing, it is readable and engrossing in its own simpler way. Mr. Bellamy Partridge has written about an old house in Connecticut and about the hold that it had on the couple who bought it without examining the title deeds too closely. This little omission more or less provides Mr. Partridge with his story, for another set of claimants turn up, get into the house through a subterfuge, and announce that they are there to stay for life. The legal quibbles and the less formal quarrels are described with considerable liveliness, and only come to an end after a litigious friend has found, as it were, a flaw in the flaw.

WAS THIS THE FACE OF WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE? This ink-drawn face may clear up one of the mysteries surrounding Shakespeare: namely, what he looked like. It was found on the end page of an old volume by Mr. Ronald Ashford, of Stourbridge, Worcestershire, an expert on Elizabethan books. The Volume was a 1605 edition of *The Annales of Cornelius Tacitus*. Mr. Ashford believes that the face is that of William Shakespeare, drawn by the author himself. Shakespeare could well have had the volume. It was available in his lifetime, and Mr. Ashford bought it from a Stratford-upon-Avon collection.

Mrs. Marjorie Stace's novel is partly about a racing stable (and that side of her story is crisply handled with authentic atmosphere), but chiefly about the degrading effects of drinking on the father of a family. It is a melancholy subject, even when treated with passionate sincerity, as it is here, and THE HERO'S WIFE (Werner Laurie. 10s. 6d.) is not particularly happy reading. But it has humanity and a well-observed group of characters to recommend it, as well, of course, as the undoubted truth of its message.

A FIG FOR VIRTUE (Faber and Faber. 10s. 6d.) is a title of misleading rowdiness, since it is the story of as well-mannered a girl who ever stepped in Victorian England, but Miss Anne Meredith has chosen it to illustrate the discrepancy of those times between rigid respectability and a questionable reputation. The girl, by the way, is a beauty, and her only failing is to have been born out of wedlock, a circumstance which meant in those highly moral days that she is quite likely to be half-starved and overworked in any employment that she can find. This tale, however, being moral but far from hypocritical, gives the lovely Sophie a happy issue out of all her troubles, and the reader a quiet but effective picture of provincial England as it was fifty or sixty years ago.

THE EAGLE AND THE SUN (John Murray. 9s. 6d.) is an imaginative reconstruction of an epic adventure which took place nearly 2,000 years ago, when Augustus Cæsar ordered the conquest of Arabia and sent the Tenth Roman Legion into that dangerous and arid land. They reached a point 2,000 miles away, below the walls of Mariba, and it is of this exploit that Lord Belhaven writes evocatively and with the orderly and reasoned approach of one who has been a soldier himself.

Admiral Sir William James has a deserved reputation as a great sailor, but he has another claim to fame in that he was as a child the model for his grandfather's painting, "Bubbles." This picture of Sir John Millais' was at one time almost too well known, for it was reproduced as an advertisement for a soap and, as Sir William writes in his autobiography: "The life of a small boy whose portrait is on nearly every hoarding in the country, in nearly every theatre and station lavatory, and on vast numbers of postcards, is unlikely to be a bed of roses. Mine certainly was not. . . ."

THE SKY WAS ALWAYS BLUE (Methuen. 21s.) is a book notable for two things, one of them unexpected. It is normal and agreeable that a sailor should write with directness and simplicity, and this the Admiral does. What is less usual is that a sailor should also be a wit in his own right, and this to laymen will be the principal delight of the book.

DANCE OF DEATH (Collins. 10s. 6d.) is an extraordinary document—the first account of the war in Russia by a soldier in the German Army. Erich Kern was not only a German soldier, he fought with the S.S. divisions, was a confirmed Nazi and a member of the Nazi party from the early days. It may therefore be supposed that his book gives the viewpoint of a completely Nazi German, and his reaction to defeat, which last may be taken either as an apologia or as a warning. In either case, this is by no means a negligible book.

Among all the poppets who had the habit, a century or more ago, of keeping journals, let us be thankful for Harriet Charlotte Beaujolois Campbell, who, at the age of fourteen and in the year 1817, made A JOURNEY TO FLORENCE. Mr. Geoffrey Bles now reproduces it for our pleasure in a charming jacket, price 10s. 6d. She was the third daughter of that Lady Charlotte Campbell who moved in Royal circles and was herself addicted to writing for publication.

"I am so young that I can scarcely be said to have known privations, but every age has those peculiar to itself." She lived to a respectable age and had five children. It really is a delicious trifle and full of shrewd observation for a girl of fourteen, especially on the subject of her mother's second marriage.

FABLES FOR OUR TIME and THE LAST FLOWER (Hamish Hamilton. 12s. 6d.) contains in one volume two vintage productions by Mr. James Thurber, that great American humorist whose stories and "parables" are only excelled in wit by his inimitable drawings. It is some years since either of these books was published, either together or separately, so they are very welcome in their new combined form.

MILNER

New Light on a Controversial Imperial Figure

What sort of a man was Lord Milner, the Governor of the Cape Colony who later ruled the conquered Boer Republics of the Transvaal and the Orange Free State?

That German-born and half German-educated Englishman who, in fighting Kruger, was, in his own mind, fighting "panoplied hatred, insensate ambition, and invincible ignorance," was certainly not the warmonger that many of his own generation held him to be; but his imperialistic leanings could only hasten the headlong rush to war. If Kruger was the great intransigeant, the leader of a pastoral people, a narrow, unenlightened minority rejecting all liberal thought, Milner, before 1899, was perhaps little better in the matter of enlightenment. Certain it is, however, that during and after the South African War, Alfred Milner was a different man, a man of infinitely greater stature than in pre-war days, attracting around him young administrators who were destined to make their mark on the twentieth century and, with their help, creating from the chaos of war a new nation in the Southern Hemisphere. The key to Milner's influence is not easily found. His personality is not quickly understood, but Lionel Curtis, in his admirable new volume, WITH MILNER IN SOUTH AFRICA (Basil Blackwell. 15s.), helps us upon our way. This book Mr. Curtis bases upon a forgotten diary which he found among his mother's papers last year. He began writing the diary after he left England in January 1900 as a private in the City Imperial Volunteers, which reached Pretoria under Ian Hamilton's command in June. In October he was transferred to Lord Milner's staff at Cape Town, and went with him to the Transvaal to discuss with Roberts and Kitchener the course of the war. In the evenings Curtis wrote down what had happened during the day, and the diary throws a keen light on Milner's policy as he sought to get some beginnings of self-government in Johannesburg while the war was still in progress. Later Mr. Curtis was entrusted with the task of organising a municipal council for Johannesburg, and here again in Milner's directives and correspondence we see developing the train of thought which a few years later led to the creation of the Union of South Africa. Milner is revealed as a very human personality, in whose presence one could never feel embarrassed, and, more than that, as a master of intricate detail in local government, a man who knew his mind on big questions and what minds to rely upon on lesser questions. This is a most revealing diary, and an important footnote to South African history.

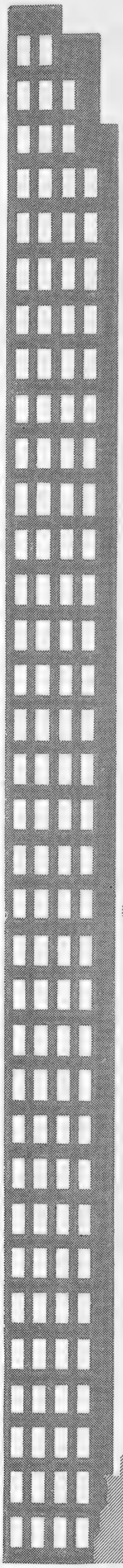
"It is tempting to say that there might be something worse than a Third World War. That war might cause the destruction of the Europe we know, but it would be a war the Soviets could not win and they would share Europe's destruction." These ill-considered sentiments, admittedly torn from their context, occur in Alan Houghton Brodrick's DANGER SPOT OF EUROPE (Hutchinson and Co. 12s. 6d.), an account of everyday life in post-war Germany by one who writes for the most part with the skill of a trained observer. As a piece of reporting this book certainly commends itself, showing how deeply rooted is Communist thought both in East and West Germany. Amid the admirable reporting, however, is more than a little muddled thinking.

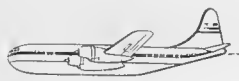
Adam de Hegedus now presents HOME AND AWAY (Hutchinson. 12s. 6d.), a portrait of England and the English people in these years of social change. The author's highly personal style makes this narrative, covering the journey from Blenheim Palace to Transport House, a pleasurable experience.

Infinitely weightier, in manner and in content, than the surveys of Mr. de Hegedus and Mr. Brodrick is Hannah Arendt's THE BURDEN OF OUR TIME (Secker and Warburg. 30s.), in which she discusses at enormous length and with deep sincerity what she calls the most profound crisis in Western History since the downfall of the Roman Empire, the crisis of totalitarianism. Totalitarian states, she says, strive constantly, though never with complete success, to establish the superfluity of man by the arbitrary selection of various groups for concentration camps—a grim thought indeed from a book with no light moments.

Nelson Brown's SHERIDAN LE FANU (Arthur Barker. 7s. 6d.) is the latest addition to the English Novelists series. The "famelessness" of Le Fanu, the author declares, remains one of the mysteries of literature, for here was a writer of peculiar power, a creator of minor classics with a touch of genius in his presentation of the macabre.

For Your Booklist: E. A. R. Ennion's CAMBRIDGESHIRE (Robert Hale. 15s.) is a new addition to the County Books. GENERAL ENGINEERING WORKSHOP PRACTICE (Odhams. 12s. 6d.) is a new and revised edition with more than 600 technical drawings and diagrams. TARR (Methuen. 9s. 6d.); the first of a series of reprints of the novels of Mr. Wyndham Lewis. RAYMOND L. DITMARS, HIS EXCITING CAREER WITH REPTILES, ANIMALS AND INSECTS (Robert Hale. 15s.). is the story by L. N. Wood of a world-renowned herpetologist (student of reptiles). Eugen Borovsky's THE ART OF CHESS COMBINATION (Chatto and Windus. 8s. 6d.) is now reprinted after a lapse of fifteen years. Another welcome reprint is F. Tennyson Jesse's novel THE LACQUER LADY (Evans Bros. 10s. 6d.)





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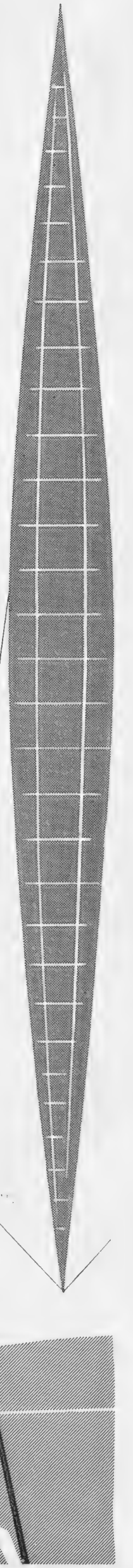

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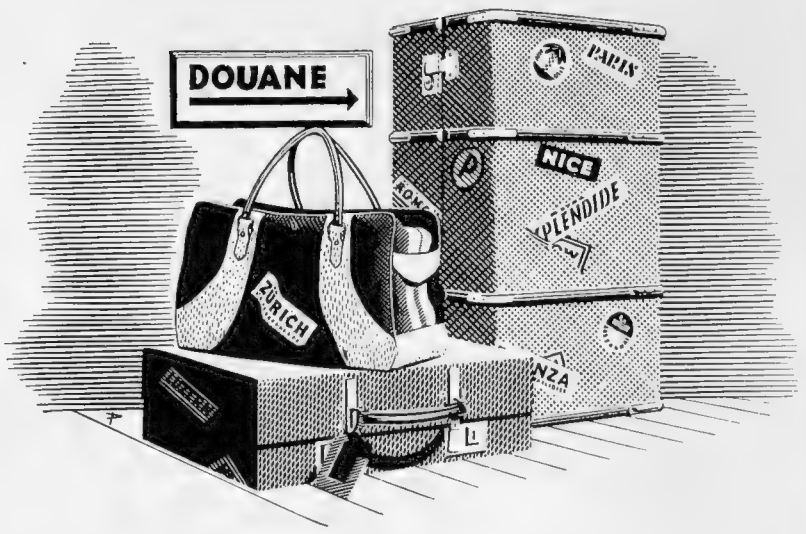

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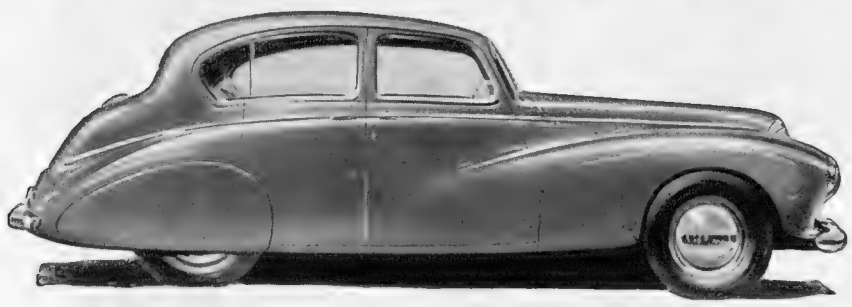

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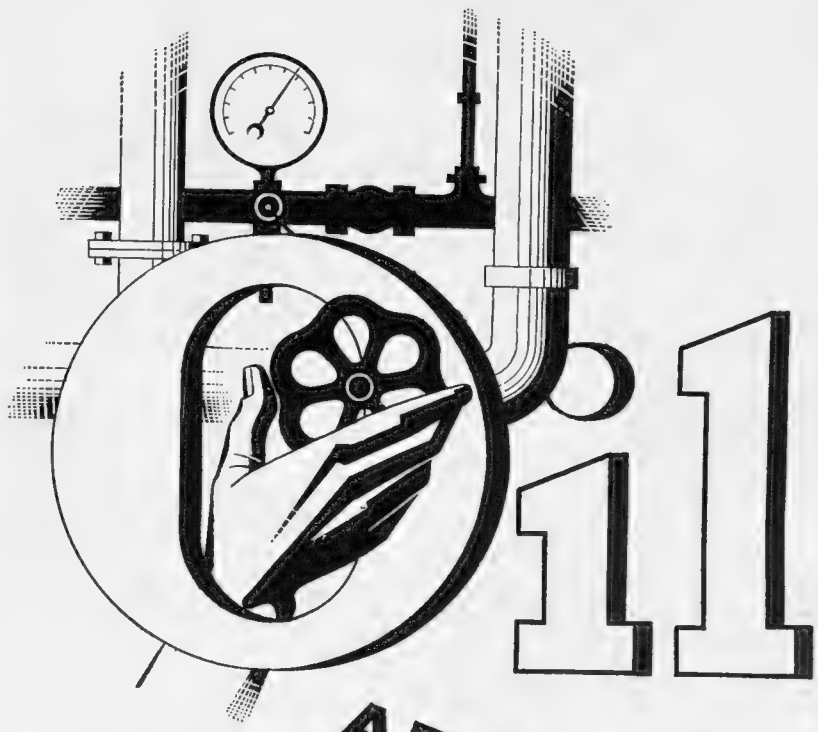

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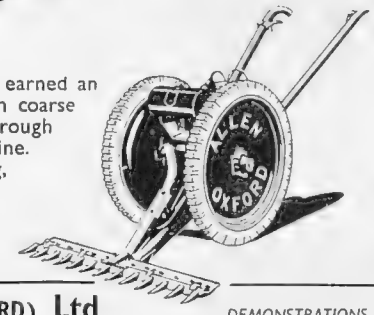

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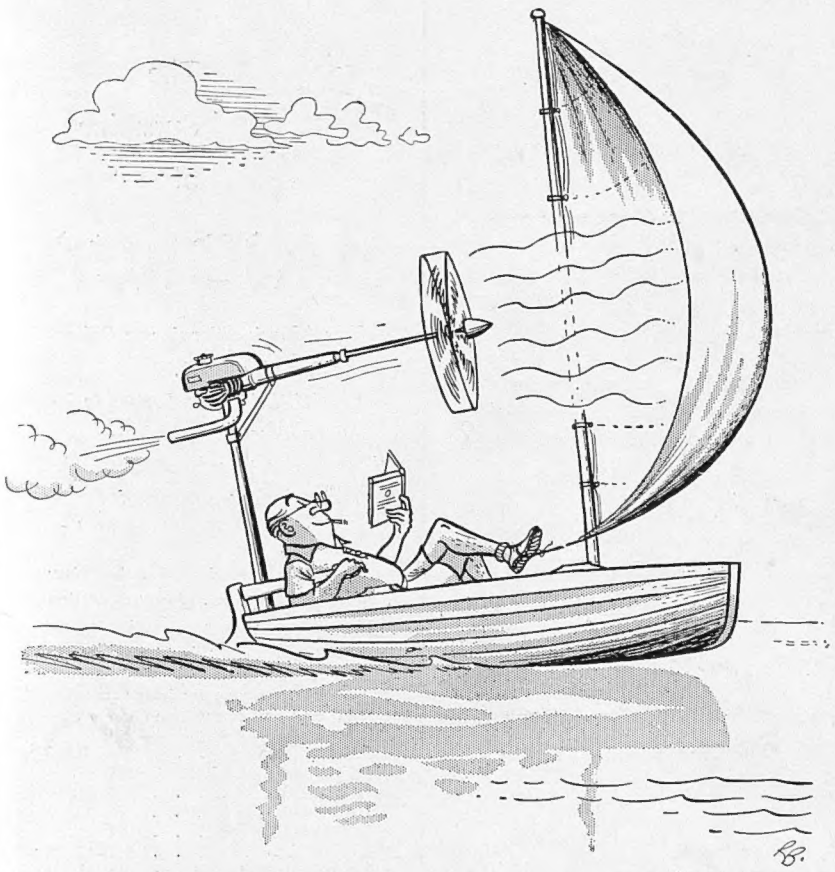

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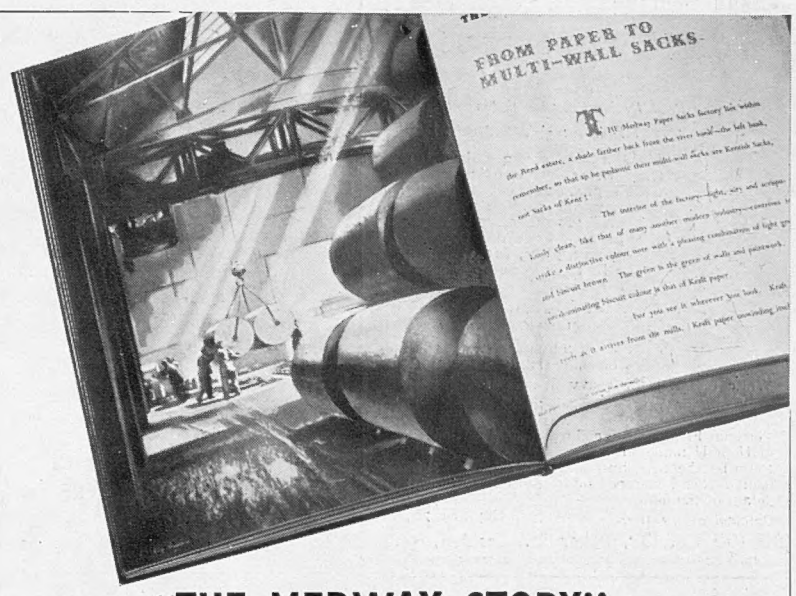

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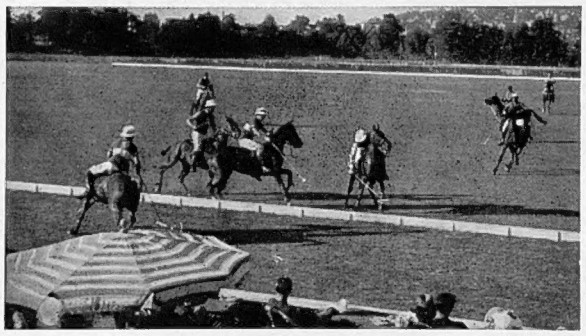

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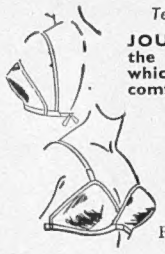

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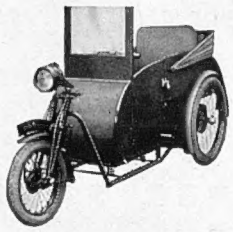

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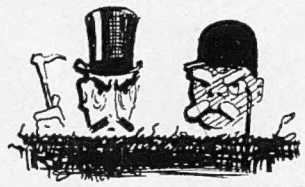

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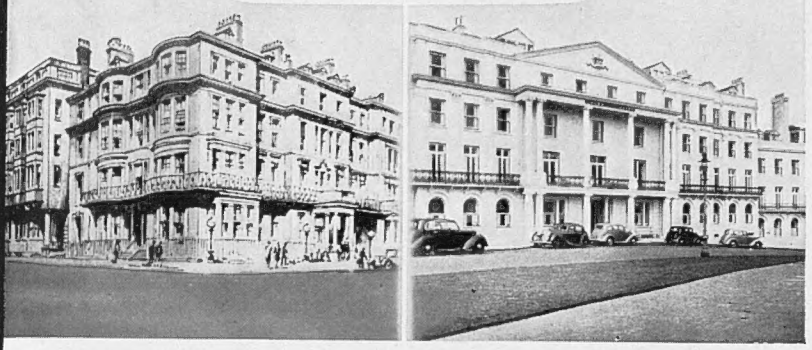

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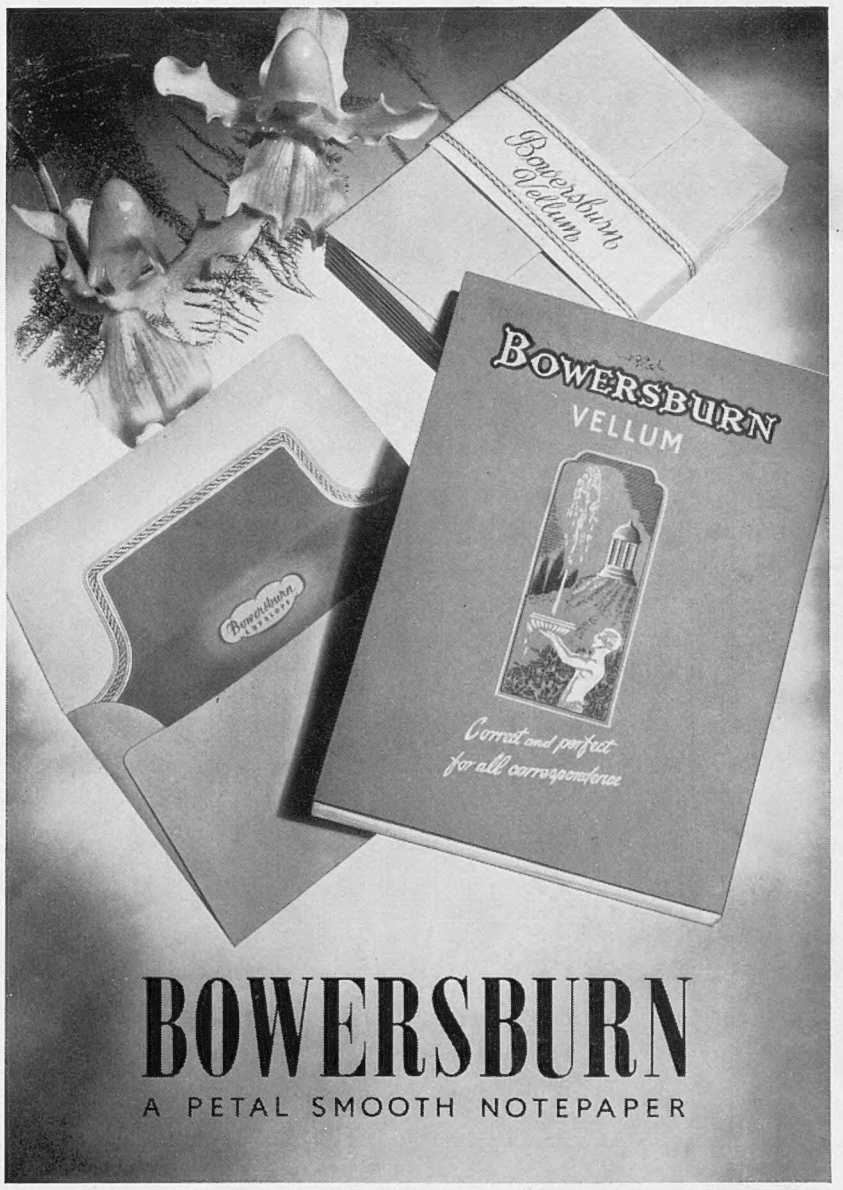

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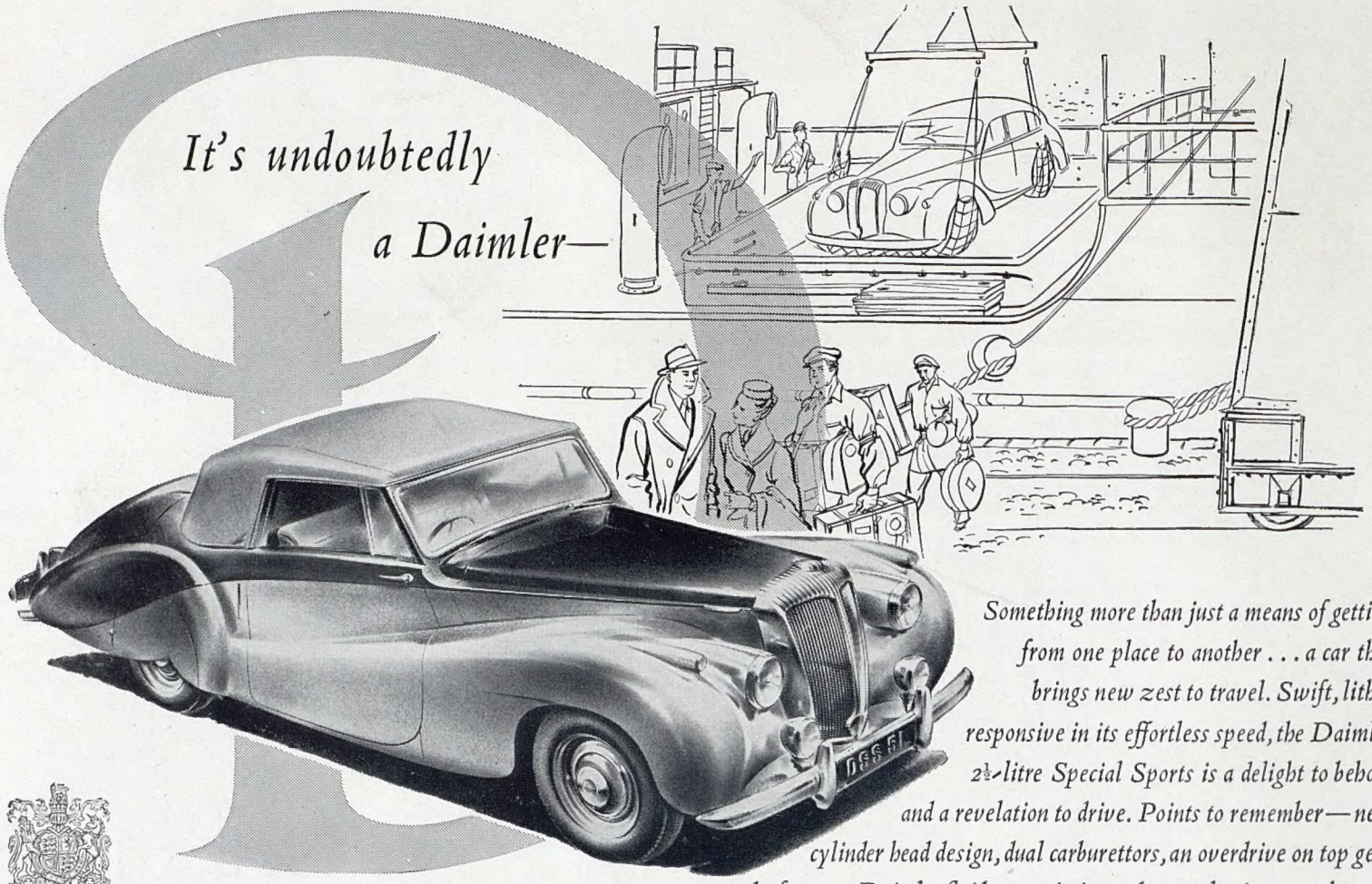

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